R E P O R T R E S U M E S

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SIX CULTURES (FRENCH, GERMAN, HISPANIC, ITALIAN, LUSO-BRAZILIAN, RUSSIAN). SELECTIVE AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

BY- WYLIE, LAURENCE AND OTHERS
MODERN LANGUAGE ASSN. OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, N.Y.

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BOOKLISTS WERE PREPARED FOR COUNTRIES WHOSE LANGUAGES ARE FREQUENTLY TAUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES. THESE BIBLIOGRAPHIES WERE PREPARED PRIMARILY FOR LANGUAGE TEACHERS, BUT COULD ALSO BE USED BY PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE COUNTRY'S CULTURE. THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION (MLA) REQUESTED KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSONS TO SUBMIT LISTS OF RECOMMENDED BOOKS, WHICH WERE REVIEWED AND EVALUATED BY SPECIALISTS FOR THE FINAL SELECTION. ITEMS SELECTED MET THE CRITERIA OF--(1) BEING READILY ACCESSIBLE, (2) NOT BEING A STANDARD REFERENCE BOOK, (3) NOT BEING A PERIODICAL OR SERIES, AND (4) BEING INFORMATIVE AND ENJOYABLE. INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPHS TO EACH BIBLIOGRAPHY SECTION WERE INCLUDED WITH SOURCE REFERENCES. REPORTS IN THIS SERIES ARE ED 003 940 THROUGH ED 003 960. (RS)

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Six Cultures (French, German, Hispanic, Italian, Luso-Brazilian, Russian). Selective and Annotated Bibliographies

LAURENCE WYLIE, ELSE M. FLEISSNER, JUAN MARICHAL, DONALD PITKIN, AND ERNEST J. SIMMONS

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INTRODUCTION

THIS is a list of books about the countries whose languages are most frequently taught in the United States. It was prepared for language teachers primarily, but we hope it will appeal to anyone who wants to know more about the culture of these countries. The list is short. It would have been easier to suggest one or two hundred books rather than only twenty-five or thirty for each culture, but we think the few books we have chosen are important enough to be read by everyone. We cut out many good books in order to limit our number to what seemed the very best.

But we must explain what we mean by "best" books. In these bibliographies we mean books language teachers will enjoy reading and which at the same time will increase their understanding of the culture whose language they teach. We language teachers are in a vulnerable situation. We are expected by our students and by our communities at large to be experts on a foreign culture. But no one can know everything about any country. We know the foreign language we teach. Many of us have also visited the country, studied there, lived in families. We have also studied the literature, and through it we have become aware of values and attitudes underlying this foreign behavior.

Still, we should like to know more. We should like to be able to answer the questions that other people ask us and that we ask ourselves. The purpose of this bibliography is to help fill the gaps in our knowledge. To answer this need the "best" books are those which are highly instructive but at the same time good reading. It was specifically not our intention simply to add to the long list everyone has of books we think we ought to read but never will. We sought books you would like to read and then to recommend to students and friends with some assurance that they, too, would find them both enjoyable and informative.

The Modern Language Association asked five people, each of them for many years a student of one of the five cultures whose languages are most frequently taught in this country, to prepare a bibliography of the books they would recommend. Each of the five lists was then submitted to groups of critics, equally expert in the several areas, who vetoed some selections and suggested others. Finally a list of twenty-five to thirty books was accepted for each of the cultures. A brief comment on each book explains what it is about and why it was chosen.

The choice was, of course, limited by several criteria. It was obvious that the books we recommended had to be readily accessible, so some of our favorite titles were omitted because they are out of print. We also gave up the idea of trying to "cover" the whole of each of these cultures. For certain aspects of each culture there were simply no good books available. We preferred to omit that aspect of the culture rather than suggest a book that did not come up to our standards. We also omitted our favorite reference books because it seemed best to concentrate on the immediate objective and leave for a future project the idea of a selective and critical reference bibliography. Periodicals and series of books were not included unless a particular article or book in a series stood by itself.

It must be admitted, however, that to escape from the rigidity of these criteria, some of us have cheated by mentioning in the introductory paragraphs to each bibliography some of the items which we wanted to call to the reader's attention even though we could not include them in the official list.

It was assumed, incidentally, that each culture and the books on it presented a separate problem. We have tried to make the lists parallel, but we did not feel compulsive about forcing them into the same mold. There are good books on some cultures that simply have no equivalent for other cultures.

But literary works? Don't novels give a picture of life today in each of these countries? Yes, of course, but we kept the number of literary works to a minimum for two reasons. The first is that most language teachers already know about literary sources but have had less opportunity to learn about these other kinds.

Furthermore, there is a problem in interpreting the culture of a country through a novel. Literature represents society as it is seen through the eyes of one individual, the author, who is avowedly trying not to reproduce reality but to create a work of art. Even the most "sociological" of good authors, Balzac, Galdós, Zola, transform the reality they describe. They are great authors not because of their sociological accuracy but because of their artistic vision. Of course, if the reader keeps firmly in mind that these novels are personal, artistic creations of an individual, often a social deviant himself, one may learn a great deal about a culture by reading fiction.

Ironically, novels which are the most accurate sociologically are often bad novels. It is hardly to be recommended that we give our students bad novels to read for the sake of the "cultural objective." There is not nearly enough time in class and in life to get the good literature read. It is our conviction that students would do best either to read good non-fiction or else the best novels—with the teacher insisting on the distinction between the author's vision and the reality that he was interpreting.

Some of the books on these five lists are classics that help us understand these cultures yesterday as well as today—and probably tomorrow. Others are of more current interest. We hope, however, that all of them are books which you and your friends and students will enjoy reading and which you will find especially informative about life in these societies today.

Many people have helped in the creation of these bibliographies. The original idea came from Donald Walsh, Director of the Foreign Language Program of the Modern Language Association, who commissioned the project and encouraged it at every point. Financial support came from a U. S. Office of Education contract with the MLA. Our critics deserve far more thanks than simple mention of their names entails. Several of them devoted a great deal of time, effort, and thought to our problem, submitted extremely helpful suggestions of books which the editors did not know, and wisely recommended the exclusion from the original lists of other books which did not meet the standards. Librarians and publishers have cooperated in making books available and furnishing the complete bibliographical information we sought. The editors are grateful to all those who helped us. We wish particularly to thank Albert H. Marckwardt, who served as critic for all five bibliographies.

Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Mass.
LAWRENCE WYLIE

FRANCE. *Editor:* LAURENCE WYLIE, Harvard University

Critics: Germaine Brée, Jean-Pierre Cosnard des Closets, Julian Harris, Sylvia N. Levy, Georges May, Herni Peyre, Joseph S. Stookin.

Although many aspects of French life are touched on in the books listed in this bibliography, it was neither desirable nor possible to try to cover the whole of French culture with a few highly readable books. For readers who seek further information, however, a few essential and convenient sources should be mentioned.

The Cultural Services of the French Embassy (972 Fifth Avenue, New York 21) under the direction of Edouard Morot-Sir were established for the purpose of informing Americans about French culture. They distribute publications, answer inquires, make films and slides available, etc.

The Association pour la Diffusion de la Pensée Française (23, rue La Pérouse, Paris 16e) publishes two extremely helpful periodicals. One is the monthly *Bulletin critique du livre français*, which gives a selective, critical bibliography of the important books published in France. The other is the quarterly *Tendances, Cahiers de Documentation*, which consists of excellent summaries of trends and movements in France today. Here one may find essential information about everything from scientific and economic developments to artistic movements and political events. For each subject there is a bibliography.

The Institut Pédagogique National (29, rue d'Ulm, Paris 5e) also publishes useful periodicals, pamphlets, and books, and it maintains a Museum and Library where American teachers, even on a short visit to Paris, enjoy spending a few hours.

La Documentation Française (14, rue Lord Byron, Paris 8e) publishes several series of periodicals and pamphlets for class use. They are well done, instructive for both teachers and students, and not very expensive.

Mention should be made of the encyclopedic series of hundreds of little volumes published by the Presses Universitaires de France under the title *Que sais-je?* This collection covers all sorts of subjects, summarizing essential information and giving a bibliography of each subject.

By asking that one's name be placed on the mailing list (211 Southern Building, Washington D.C.), one may receive free of charge the fortnightly publication, *France Actuelle*, which stresses news about the modernization of France.

The *Yale French Studies* frequently publish an issue devoted to an important aspect of contemporary life in France. See, for instance, the numbers on Social and Political France, the Art of the Cinema, French Education, French Humor.

The most convenient way to keep up with all the important new books on any aspect of social developments in France is to check the bibliographical section of the quarterly *Revue Française de Science Politique*.

We are grateful to Nicholas Wahl, of the Government Department of Harvard University, for suggesting books in his area of special interest and for writing criticisms of them.

1. Ernst Robert Curtius. *Essai sur la France.* Paris: Grasset, 1932. 307 pp. American edition. *The Civilization of France.* New York: Macmillan, 1932. 247 pp. Out of print. To be published in paperback by Random House in 1962.

The best general book on France, ironically, written by a German. Although it is thirty years old and some of the specific information (e.g., school system) is out of date, most of the generalizations are still valid. The French concept of *civilisation*, the feeling of Frenchmen toward their land and their history, the values lying behind religious practices, literature, education, the functions of Paris, the elements of French character are analyzed with a light but judicious touch. The use of historical and literary references enlivens the text, although it may puzzle the uninitiated reader. This book taught me more about the French than I learned from any other single essay.

2. D. W. Brogan and the Editors of *Life. France.* New York: *Time*, Inc., 1960. 176 pp. $2.95.

A happy product of the combined efforts of historians and journalists, this book is on the whole sound and still good reading. It contains excellent summaries of essential facts relating to geographical and historical background, institutions, problems and trends. Wide coverage, from agriculture to art. Especially good for younger students and future tourists. Marvelous photographs. Undiscriminating bibliography. Some of the text and most of the captions are reminiscent of the sort of contradiction and oversimplification characteristic of weekly magazines, but only these mar an otherwise admirable book. Not on sale in bookstores.

3. Edward R. Tannenbaum. *The New France.* Univ. of Chicago Press, 1961. viii, 252 pp. $5.00.

An overall description by a social historian of the many important changes in France today. Family life, economy, science, literature, art, politics, as well as popular magazines, comics, and TV programs are analyzed and related. The study of mass culture is especially helpful, since there is little information available elsewhere on the subject. The extensive coverage gives the book a somewhat enumerative quality, and the emphasis on change makes one wonder about the more constant characteristics of French culture. Still, the book is a much needed corrective for the many books which convey the impression that life in France is quaintly outmoded. Delectable illustrations.

4. André Siegfried et al. *Aspects de la société française.* Paris: Librairie générale de droit et de jurisprudence, 1954. 339 pp. 15 NF.

The best of the many books on France prepared for students by a team of experts. Composed of fifteen lectures given at a Parisian girls' school by leading historians and social scientists of France, it strikes the right note of compromise between scholarly background and popular expression. Lhomme on four great crises in French society (1848, 1871, 1936, 1940-44), Chavanon on *l'administration*, Perrot on legalism, Le Bras on religion, Goguel on politics are especially enlightening, for teachers and scholars as well as for students.

5. Raymond Aron. *France, Steadfast and Changing.* Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1960. x, 201 pp. $4.75. French edition: *France, immuable et changeante.* Paris: Calmann-Levy, 1959. 269 pp. 7.50 NF.

A distinguished social philosopher analyzes one of the most puzzling problems today: France has changed profoundly in the last few years, but in what essential respects has it not changed? Not an easy book but well worth thoughtful reading. Offers a good basis for provocative discussion. Aron's major theme is that since World War I France has tried to accomplish more than her means allowed; more realistic aspirations would reduce difficulties. Especially good on economics and colonial change. Having read it you may feel you still do not have the final answers, but you will certainly understand the problem better.

6. Herbert Luethy. *A l'heure de son clocher, essai sur la France.* Paris: Calmann-Lévy, 1955. 340 pp. 7.60 NF. American paperback edition: *France Against Herself.* Meridian MG8, 1957. $1.95.

This book must be included if only as an example of the books on France which have received more attention than they deserve. (Per-

haps bibliographies should have a section on books to avoid: e.g., Elliott Paul's *Understanding the French* and *The Last Time I Saw Paris*, Maurois' *History of France*, Furniss' *France, Troubled Ally*.) This is not to deny the many deep and provocative insights the author gives us into French life. These make the book worth reading. However, the picture of France which emerges is warped by the overemphasis on political factors seen too exclusively from a Swiss viewpoint which Anglo-Saxon editorialists find especially compatible. The distortion is increased by the important changes in French economy and government since the book was finished in 1953. The book is dated, as is Schoenbrun's *As France Goes*. They should be read, but along with, say, Tannenbaum and Aron.

7. Ed. Perroy, R. Doucet, A. Letreille, G. Lefebvre, Ch. H. Pouthas, M. Baumont. *Histoire de la France pour tous les Français*. Paris: Hachette, 1950. 2 v. 507, 512 pp. 7.50 NF each.

A history of France from the beginning through 1946. Each section is written by one of the most respected specialists in France today; this is history that is authoritative, objective, and very well written. Although there is some information about social and intellectual movements, the emphasis is the traditional one on political, military, and diplomatic events. Offers a solid framework for the broader social study of Duby and Mandrou. No photographs, tables, notes, or bibliography, and very few maps.

8. Albert Léon Guérard. *France: A Modern History*. Ann Arbor: Univ. of Michigan Press, 1959. xxiv, 563, xxvii pp. $8.75.

A wise and generous scholar, Albert Guérard died shortly after publishing this volume, which he called the "inner story" of French history. He had already given what may be considered the essential structure of French history in his admirable *France, A Short History* (Norton, 1946. 274 pp. $3.75). In this longer work he develops more fully the variations on his favorite themes, notably that of the French nation conceived as a person. "It will be seen that the present study is not a compromise between the old-fashioned chronicle of rulers and the Voltairian history of civilization. It has a single theme: the biography of a nation, that is to say of a sentiment" (p. xvii). This is a modern history, then, not a history of modern France, for only the last quarter of the book is concerned with France since World War II. Guérard's erudition is solid, and the reader new to the subject may miss some of his allusions, but his easy style, his illustrative stories, and his sense of humor make this reading of history a pleasure. The text is followed by a discriminating commentary on suggested readings.

9. Georges Duby and Robert Mandrou. *Histoire de la civilization française*. Paris: Colin, 1958. 2 v. 360, 383 pp. 14 NF each.

Undoubtedly the best history of France for the person who wants to understand the whole evolution and range of French culture. There is little emphasis on battles, dates, and anecdotes; stress is laid rather on the relationship of social, technological, cultural, and political phenomena. On reading this book, you will not learn about, e.g., *le vase de Soissons;* you will, however, see a connection between the development of farming techniques and the construction of the cathedrals in the thirteenth century. The authors base their generalizations on recent historical research rather than repeat traditional ideas concerning French history. Well written, but the style and thought are too mature for young readers.

10. Gordon Wright. *France in Modern Times*. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1960. xiv, 621 pp. $8.00. "Rand McNally History Series."

A new and important study of French history since 1760. This book gives essential information concerning political events and institutions, but the emphasis is on social and intellectual trends. The reader is given a feeling for the breadth and complexity of history and for the variety of interpretations which historians have formulated. Well written, reads easily. Four chapters on bibliography are especially helpful.

11. Philip M. Williams and Martin Harrison. *De Gaulle's Republic*. New York: Longmans Green, 1960. vii, 279 pp. $6.00.

Among the many recent books on political developments in France since 1958, this appears to be the most balanced and informative. The first half recounts the story of the Fourth Republic and its fall. The second is an analysis of how the Fifth Republic functions and what problems it faces. An epilogue carries the history down to January 1960. For more specialized analyses see Philip Williams' *Politics in Post-War France* (New York: Longmans Green, 1954) and Nicholas Wahl's *The Fifth Republic* (New York: Random House, 1959).

12. Georges Cattaui. *Charles de Gaulle: l'Homme et son destin*. Paris: Librairie Arthème Fayard, 1960. 359 pp. 13.50 NF.

No satisfactory biography of de Gaulle has yet been written and Georges Cattaui's poetically enthusiastic book, alas, is no exception. What recommends it, however, is that among all the available biographies in both French and English, it is by far the most accurate and informative, if not by far the most balanced. Cattaui is a French literary critic and poet who was among the first to write an account of de Gaulle's life at the end of World War II and he has now revised, corrected, and improved this work. The most suggestive parts of the biography deal with the General's life before his rise to glory, his childhood and early military career, and they go far toward explaining the man, the mystique, and the symbol that all cohabit today's President of France. (Nicholas Wahl)

13. Charles-Henri Favrod. *La Révolution Algérienne*. Paris: Librairie Plon, 1959. 233 pp. 19.50 NF.

A French Swiss journalist whose culture gives him insight into the French position but whose neutral nationality has allowed him to visit and understand the Moslem rebels has written probably the most balanced and interesting book on France's Algerian problem. Beginning with a selective yet thorough history of Algeria under French sovereignty, it analyzes the origin of the rebellion and the economic and social problems of Algeria. Among the most useful parts of the book is the first-hand biographical study of the Moslem rebel leadership, those clandestine fighters, largely French in culture, who are now approaching their goal of an independent Algerian Republic, carved from the once indivisible French Republic. (Nicholas Wahl)

14. Jean Gottmann. "France," in his *Geography of Europe*. New York: Holt, 1954. $9.25. pp. 266-329.

Gives the essential background for the study of history, a trip to France, or a school project on the French economy. Gottmann takes the reader on a tour of France, describing the essential facts of French human geography. Region by region, city by city, we learn about France in a way that might have been dull but for the lively style of the author. A few, far too few, illustrations and maps. What a pity this chapter cannot be purchased separately by those not interested in the whole of Europe who hesitate before the cost of the whole book. For a more detailed, but unfortunately out of date, description of French geography, see Hilda Ormsby, *Geography of France* (London: Methuen, 2nd rev. ed., 1950. 525 pp.). For the classical statement of the French conception of their land and its place in the world, see Vidal de la

Blache's first chapter in the first volume of Lavisse's *Histoire de France.*

15. Pierre George and Pierre Randet. *La Région parisienne.* Paris: PUF, 1959. 160 pp. 15 NF. Collection "France de demain."

This is the first in a series of eight volumes on the human geography of modern France. Some history, some geography, some demography, a good deal of economics, the whole combined to give an accurate idea of the way people live in a new France, technologically transformed in the last fifteen years. The first half of the book is on greater Paris; the second on the rest of the Parisian Basin. The other volumes are devoted to other regions of France. Photographs, graphs, and tables effectively reinforce the text.

16. André Maurois. *Le France change de visage.* Paris: Gallimard, 1956. 217 pp. Collection "Air du Temps." 5.50 NF.

This is based on a series of articles originally published in *France-Soir* on the technological and economic change in France in the last few years. Not the sort of work one expects of this author and certainly not an important book, but valuable for the layman who is eager to learn but frustrated by the technical language in which books on economics are usually written. Here there are statistics and facts, but they are translated into human terms by a writer who knows how to make them understandable and interesting to the average reader. For more serious treatment, see Jean Chardonnet, *L'Economie française* (Paris: Dalloz, 1958, 2 v.)

17. Adrien Dansette. *Destin du catholicisme français, 1926-1956.* Paris: Flammarion, 1957. 493 pp. 8.75 NF.

The French church has been called the *banc d'essai* of Catholicism because new developments within the church are sometimes given a try in France to see if they should be officially encouraged or rejected. This book tells of the developments in the last thirty years, the slow realization that France is in some ways a *pays de mission,* the worker-priest experiment, the growth of various branches of the *Action catholique.* Perhaps most interesting to Protestants for whom these phenomena seem mysterious and who think of the Catholic Church in oversimplified terms.

18. René J. Dubos. *Louis Pasteur, Free Lance of Science.* Boston: Little Brown, 1950. xii, 418 pp. $6.00. Also *Pasteur and Modern Science.* New York: Anchor S15. $.95.

The product of an admirable combination, for Dubos is both a distinguished scientist and a writer with an engaging style. Rather than stress the biographical details of Pasteur's life (for these, see the biographies by Vallery-Radot and Duclaux), Dubos utilizes Pasteur's career to show the development of biological science in France and in the world.

19. Henry Adams. *Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres.* New York: New American Library, 1961. Mentor Book MT317. 383 pp. $.75.

A classic, first published in 1904, that every American interested in France should read. Mont-Saint-Michel and Notre Dame de Chartres serve as points of departure for a description of many aspects of medieval life, from architecture and stained-glass windows to theological controversy and the attitude toward women. Specialists may find flaws in details of this interpretation or indeed in certain basic assumptions, but it remains a valuable introduction to the medieval world. Ideally the book should be read at Mont-Saint-Michel and at Chartres by the tourist who is willing to plan his trip so as to give these *monuments* the leisure they deserve. Americans will gain from this work a sense of the full sweep of French civilization, and of its impact on a very civilized American.

20. Alfred Marie. *Les Châteaux des Rois de France.* Paris: Editions "Tel," 1954. 27 pp. of text, 98 plates. 16.50 NF.

Mostly a picture book: the photographs show the most interesting views and details of the French royal castles, and the text gives historical and architectural background. Very effective in deepening one's appreciation of this important product of French civilization. Other volumes in this series published by Editions "Tel" are devoted to other aspects of French artistic life. For further information on chateaux, one should look to Anthony Blunt's *Art and Architecture in France, 1500-1700* (London: Penguin, 1953. $8.50) and Nikolaus Pevsner's *European Architecture* (Penguin Paperback, 1943. $.95).

21. Sam Hunter. *Modern French Painting.* New York: Dell, 1956. 256 pp. $.75.

An art critic and museum director presents the history of French painting from the *Salon des Refusés* in 1863 to the present. A good balance of biography, historical background, and analysis of specific paintings (illustrated in the forty-eight accompanying plates). From this book the reader can acquire an understanding of the evolution of modern painting in France. Not only does it read well, but it is a handy reference work with chronological table, glossary, and index.

22. W. H. Lewis. *The Splendid Century.* New York: Sloane, 1953. Also Doubleday Anchor A122. $1.45.

A sound and very readable book on life in the France of Louis XIV. There are thirteen chapters on different aspects of society—some more expected ("The King," "The Court," "The World of Letters"), some less ("The Medical World," "The Galleys," "The Art of Living"). The scholarship is sure and the tone is delightful. For a more informative, less literary account, see John Lough's *An Introduction to Seventeenth Century France.* (New York: Longmans Green, 1954. $5.00.)

23. Philippe Ariès. *L'Enfant et la vie familiale sous l'ancien régime.* Paris: Plon, 1960. 504 pp. 21 NF. To be published in English soon by Knopf.

This unusual and enlightening book is a history of the role of the child in the French family, but one should add at once that it is far more captivating than that may sound. Ariès destroys our cliché of traditional family life and shows how the relationships of children to adults, of the family to society, have been transformed in the last thousand years, but not in the way one expects. The implications are important for an understanding of French or any other society. Well chosen collection of supporting illustrations.

24. Emmanuel Blanc. *Les Institutions françaises racontées aux Français.* Paris: Editions de Minuit, 1959. 475 pp. 18.32 NF.

A description of the legal structure of France in terms that the layman can understand. Scarcely the sort of book to curl up with on a rainy day, but full of information about aspects of French life that Americans find puzzling. What are the *allocations familiales*? What laws govern military service? What are the *grandes écoles*? What is the difference between *séparation de biens* and *séparation de corps*? What are *l'état civil? le Conseil d'Etat? l'état de nécessité*? There are 85 sections covering many aspects of French society, and an exhaustive index that makes the book convenient.

25. Laurence Wylie. *Village in the Vaucluse.* Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1957. 345 pp. $5.50. Translated and abridged school text: *Village en Vaucluse.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1961. x, 222 pp. $3.25. Harpers will publish a paperback English edition in 1962.

(To the pleasant embarrassment of the editor

this book was included in the bibliography at the insistence of Donald Walsh and some of the critics. The following analysis was written by Nicholas Wahl.) Most studies of French culture and society offer observations from various degrees of detachment and rarely penetrate to the basic "cells" of the nation's structure. Laurence Wylie, Dillon Professor of the Civilization of France at Harvard, has maintained a sympathetic objectivity while presenting, in this book, an intimate, "inside" analysis of life in a French village. His approach is a unique one, combining the genuine scope of perception of the inhabitants, the interpretative skills of the American social scientist, and the intuitive insights of the literary mind. Education, family, economics, politics, and matters more private to the Frenchman than politics, all pass in review in this readable reconstruction of a French microcosm. (The author reminds the reader that life in Peyrane has changed in many ways since the Wylies lived there. Some of these changes are described in a new chapter added to the Houghton Mifflin edition.)

26. Waverly Root. *The Food of France.* New York: Knopf, 1958. xviii, 488, xxx pp. $10.00.

All Gaul is divided into three parts, the domain of butter, the domain of fat, and the domain of oil, according to Mr. Root, who has written a book on gastronomy that makes good reading as well as an informative guidebook. (Too bad it is not available in a cheap, light edition which travellers might carry.) Although the focus is on food, one also learns some history, geography, and life. Usually books on food have unpleasant snobbish implications. This one does not.

27. Alexis Lichine. *Wines of France.* New York: Knopf, 1951. 3rd rev. ed., 1960. xx, 326, xxviii pp. $4.50.

Book dealers will tell you this is a hard book to keep in stock because it is generally accepted as the best American book on French wines. The reader wishes that it might be longer, for the author writes well and gives fascinating details as well as essential facts. Useful tables in appendix. For further details one may prefer the somewhat more technical P. Morton Shand, *A Book of French Wines* (New York: Knopf, rev. ed. 1960. 415 pp. $5.75.). For a basic understanding of the place of the vine in French life, however, I recommend the extremely interesting study by a distinguished geographer and professor of the Collège de France: Roger Dion. *Histoire de la vigne et du vin en France des origines au XIX^e siècle.* "En vente par correspondance chez le représentant de l'auteur, M. Ch. Poisson, à Charcé, par Brissac (Maine-et-Loire)," 1959.

28. William Maxwell. *The Chateau.* New York: Knopf, 1961. 406 pp. $4.95.

A new novel that conveys the perplexity often felt by Americans living in a French household. The values of both cultures seem so much alike, and yet our usual ways of understanding and coping with situations often produce unexpected effects. Personal idiosyncracies? Cultural differences? Normal misunderstandings? The Americans wonder, even later when with experience and insight they see the pattern more clearly. Readers who have been in this situation will savor Mr. Maxwell's account. Future travellers will anticipate a future bewilderment.

GERMANY. *Editor:* ELSE M. FLEISSNER, Wells College

Critics: John Cary, André von Gronicka, Hans Kohn, Werner Neuse, Leonor O'Boyle, Reginald Phelps, Helmut Rehder, Jack Stein, Roger Wells

The list is the result of a relentless process of elimination guided by the following considerations: to issue an invitation to reading rather than a comprehensive survey; to include only books still in print or about to be republished; to concentrate on those aspects of German culture which the student or teacher or general reader of German literature would be less familiar with and yet would need in order to supplement and support his literary readings.

Our center of attention is Germany today, the background and chief subject matter of the living spoken language. But the present, of course, rests on the past, whose interpretation moreover mirrors the various and fluctuating images of contemporary thought. This is particularly true in the case of Germany, "the German problem" and its highly controversial interpretations. We have made an attempt at balancing points of view within and without Germany, the opinions of scholars and the observations of journalists and writers in other walks of life. Culture is concerned with groups and individuals, with averages and exceptions. It has been said that, in the case of Germany, these differences are especially marked. Therefore we have included a few outstanding artists and thinkers as exponents of the German spirit in its most creative and internationally significant form.

Where else may our readers find up-to-date information and reading enjoyment? In newspapers and periodicals: *Die Welt* of Hamburg, an excellent, non-provincial paper; *Die Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, with its weekly edition, especially practical for foreign subscribers; *Rheinischer Merkur* of Cologne, a weekly paper covering "politics, culture and economics"; *Deutsche Rundschau*, a monthly, published at Baden-Baden, now in its 87th year, with articles on politics, history, the arts, philosophy, and literature meant for the educated general public. There is *Universitas*, a bimonthly in German, a quarterly in English, a review of the arts and sciences with contributions by outstanding German scientists and scholars, published by Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft, Stuttgart. *Deutschland heute*, a compendium of ever increasing volume, is issued from time to time by Presse-und Informationsamt der Bundesregierung. Steiner. Wiesbaden. (The latest edition, 1959, has 860 pages and costs $9.00.) This office also sends out *The Bulletin*, a weekly survey of German affairs, extremely useful and free for the asking. *Eastern Germany:* A Handbook, edited by the Göttinger Arbeitskreis, Wuerzburg. Holzner, 1960. 3 vols. $12. Inter Nationes, Bonn am Rhein, Marienstrasse 6, is a non-profit organization for "the promotion of understanding, good will and friendly relations between Germany and other countries." It publishes *Cultural News from Germany*, a monthly booklet with current news about music, opera, theater and film, the arts, education, religion, research. No charge. *German-American Trade News*, a monthly issued by the German-American Chamber of Commerce, 666 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N.Y., now in its 14th year, occasionally contains articles of general interest, such as "How rich is West Germany?" which gave a condensed survey of West German assets in comparison to U.S.A. and other countries, contradicting somewhat the legend of Germany's fabulous prosperity. *Books Abroad*, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla., offers in its German section reviews on a variety of mostly literary publications. Last not least, there is *The American-German Review*, the journal of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, with its emphasis on cultural relations past and present between the two countries.

Some sources of bibliographical information: *Das deutsche Buch* (Deutsche Bibliographie), a bi-monthly publication, Buchhändler-Vereinigung. Frankfurt/M.; *Die Barke*, a quarterly issued by

the same organization, and both obtainable by Teachers of German free of charge; *Buch-Hansa*, Deutsche Buchexport Gesellschaft, Hamburg 1, Spaldinghof; *Welt und Wort*, a monthly. Heliopolis. Tübingen.

The Atlantic issued in 1957 a "Supplement," *Perspective of Germany*, with 94 pages of articles, short stories, poems, and illustrations. It is still obtainable for 35 cents. Finally, *Life* will issue in August 1961, in the series "World Library Books," a book on Germany, to be ordered only from: Life Book Department, 540 Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill., $2.95.

Taschenbücher are as numerous and varying in quality and contents as the American paperbacks. The following series deserve special attention: *Reclams Universal-Bibliothek*, Philipp Reclam, Jr. Stuttgart. *Die Fischer Bücherei*. Frankfurt/M. *Die Insel Bücherei*. Wiesbaden. *Sammlung Göschen*. W. de Gruyter. Berlin W 35. *Die Stiasny Bücherei* (especially for Austrian writers). *Die blauen Bücher*. Königstein im Tannus. K. R. Langewiesche.

Since it is not always easy to procure German books, the following addresses are suggested as reliable and prompt: Adler's Foreign Books. 49 West 47th St., New York 36, N.Y. Schoenhof's Foreign Books. 1280 Mass. Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass.

1. T. H. Elkins. *Germany*. London: Christophers (Chatto & Windus), 1960. 272 pp. $1.75 (12/6).

The book is a find. In a relatively small space it presents the geography of Germany (excluding the territories east of the Oder-Neisse line as regions, but including them as factors in history). It is intended for students who seek a better understanding of culture as it evolves historically within the framework of the land, its conditions and limitations. There are four parts: the land; the people; the economy; regions (including Berlin). Ordering from England is indicated.

2. Martin Hürlimann. *Germany*. New York: Viking Press, 1961. 227 pp. 236 plates, 8 in color. $12.00.

From Lake Constance to the Black Forest and through the Rhineland to the North Sea, eastward as far as the boundaries of 1937 and south to the Bavarian Alps, this book takes us into the villages and cities, the plains and mountains which constitute "the geographical expression" of Germany. An introductory essay sketches skilfully the historical background, and an appendix connects every picture with its particular cultural significance. The astonishing variety of landscapes and human ways of housing, dressing, working, and having fun, ranging from the very old and primitive to the emphatically modern, from the uniquely beautiful to the regional and typical, reveals the complexity and original vitality of Germany on every page. As far as pictures can render the character and atmosphere of a country, this book succeeds and adds the visual stimulus to the study of German culture.

3. E. Orthbandt. *Bilderbuch deutscher Geschichte*. Laupheim: Pfahl, 1954. 551 pp. $7.60.

For anyone interested in German history as a comprehensive study of culture, this is a delightful book. It makes the printed work come alive and takes one through the ages as on a trip of personal discovery. Every day life in past ages opens up, villages and cities are shown through maps and plans and pictures of the time. The arts and crafts become integrated with the culture of each epoch, and faces and figures of fame and prominence fit themselves into the whole. An indispensible addition to historical and cultural reading in general.

4. K. Sh. Pinson. *Modern Germany, its History and Civilization*. New York: Macmillan, 1954. 637 pp. $10.00. Text ed., $7.50.

The focus is on "the German problem of today which is pivotal," but the range of presentation covers 150 years. The emphasis is on constitutional, social, and intellectual issues, on cultural trends interwoven in the historical process. The unifying theme is the struggle of liberal and democratic forces in modern Germany against the forces of nationalism and militarism, a struggle in which they were defeated time and time again, but which they always have renewed. A solid study which is, however, very readable. A bibliography and bibliographical references in notes encourage further investigation.

5. Geoffrey Barraclough. *The Origins of Modern Germany*. New York: Macmillian, 1952. 481 pp. $5.00.

In contrast to many recent publications attempting to explain contemporary Germany from its history of the last hundred years, the author establishes a long perspective beginning with the early middle ages and leading up with increasing detail and fullness of discussion to the defeat of Hitler's *Reich*. The result is a remarkably fair and dispassionate presentation of Germany's case. It makes excellent reading as a historical study and a most reliable and useful companion to the study of German art and literature. Footnotes provide relevant bibliographical leads.

6. Golo Mann. *Deutsche Geschichte des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts*. Frankfurt/M.: S. Fischer, 1960. 990 pp. $6.90. (Also published as a *Taschenbuch* in the Fischer Bücherei in an abbreviated form.)

This well-printed book covering German history from the French Revolution to the present—the first chapter summing up earlier times—offers the reader with a good knowledge of the language an exceptional chance to acquaint himself with German history in the process of a very pleasurable reading experience. There are lots of pages, filled with thought and information, but one reads them as eagerly as a work of imaginative literature in which the style and flashes of intuitive insight, poignantly worded, raise the subject matter to the level of an aesthetic experience. The author has inherited from his famous father the gift of spirited discourse and subtle irony. In the later parts, as the scene gets ever more forbidding, a reassuring sense of balance, a sustained resolution, *diese schwierigen Dinge nicht plump zu vereinfachen*, guides the reader to a final vista of hope expressed with a skeptical smile.

7. Ludwig Dehio. *Deutschland und die Weltpolitik im 20. Jahrhundert*. München.: R. Oldenbourg, 1955. 155 pp. $8.50. (Also in Fischer Bücherei as a *Taschenbuch*). Translation: *Germany and World Politics in the 20th Century*. New York: Knopf, 1959. 124 pp. $4.00.

The six essays of the German edition and the five essays of the English version were first published in periodicals and make easy and engaging reading. Attention centers on the struggle for supremacy in Europe with its historical reasons and political and social, indeed spiritual consequences. The author takes a critical view of traditional German historical interpretations and stresses the need for a break with the past both in thought and actual German policy. However, he recognizes in other national histories parallels to Germany's mistakes and views the German "problem" not as the symptom of a peculiarly German disease, but as the most extreme and dangerous example of European power politics. This point of view enables him to deal with the German situation within the framework of the western world in a very constructive manner. As a highly intelligent and interesting presentation of the German point of view, this is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject.

8. William L. Shirer. *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich. A History of Nazi Germany.*

New York: Simon & Schuster, 1960. 1245 pp. $10.00.

As a foreign correspondent with years of experience in Hitler's Germany and a thorough, perceptive student of German government records captured after Germany's defeat in 1945, Mr. Shirer is well qualified to attempt the forbidding task of recording Germany's recent history, not as a sensational horror story but as a human record to know and to learn from. He concentrates on political and military matters, where his material is especially plentiful. When he deals with "the roots of the Third Reich," he is on less firm ground, and dealing with the German resistance to the regime or the "German mentality" as such, he is inclined to generalize from a predominantly negative point of view. There are extensive notes and a very generous bibliography. For a somewhat different interpretation of the Hitler era, compare a very brief but competent German book: Hans Buchheim. *Das dritte Reich. Grundlagen und politische Entwicklung*. München: Kösel, 1958, 94 pp., $2.00.

9. Gerhard Ritter. *The German Resistance*. New York: Praeger, 1958. 330 pp. $8.00.

This translation, an abbreviated version of the German original, offers a very readable account of the activities of the German Underground from 1933 to 1945, based on all available evidence and particularly on the material concerning Carl Goerdeler, Lord Mayor of Leipzig, who was one of the most outstanding and ethically dedicated leaders and paid with his life for it. The author, a noted German historian and himself a member of the Underground, knew Goerdeler well. His book combines avowed patriotism and love for German cultural traditions with a critical and informed insight into the Nazi terror and its long roots as well as in the mistakes and limitations of its German opponents. It reveals something of the tragic element in German history which touches also on our time and its continuing problems. A bibliography and an index increase its value.

10. Ludwig Erhard. *Prosperity through Competition*. New York: Praeger, 1958. 260 pp. $5.00. (Translation of *Wohlstand für alle*. Düsseldorf, 1957.)

The author, the West German Minister for Economic Affairs, offers here his explanation of Germany's rapid and astonishing recovery after 1948. He credits chiefly his "middle way between out-and-out economic freedom and full state control"; but he also discusses such initial liabilities as the continuous flow of refugees and the dismantling of German plants, both of which turned into assets by furnishing manpower and establishing the need for modernized reconstruction. A competent, businesslike treatment of a phenomenon with many-sided and far-reaching consequences for the West concludes with a strong confirmation of Germany's ties to Western economy.

11. Hermann Lutz. *German-French Unity. Basis for European Peace*. Chicago: Regnery, 1957. 257 pp. $5.00.

The German author, who came to this country after the war, emphasizes the urgent need for a reconsideration and re-evaluation of Franco-German relations since 1870 in order to clear up national distrust based on exaggerated or mistaken past issues and to lay a foundation for Franco-German understanding on a level more humanly satisfactory than political expediency. He undertakes this task and, while his point of view is frankly, and sometimes defensively, German, he furnishes ample and unbiased references to sources and pertinent literature and makes a convincing case for his thesis.

12. Charles B. Robson, ed. *Berlin: Pivot of German Destiny*. Chapel Hill: Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1960. 233 pp. $5.00.

A series of lectures delivered at the Free University of Berlin in 1959, with a generous bibliography, this book deals with the history of Berlin, its division in 1948 and the socio-political, economic, and cultural consequences, the rebuilding of West Berlin, and Berlin's pivotal position in East-West politics. Willy Brandt, mayor of West Berlin, wrote the introduction. One of the book's many interesting thoughts: before our days, Berlin was to many Germans chiefly the capital of Prussia and not very much their concern. Today it has become for them a symbol of German resistance to Communism and of Germany's belonging to western culture, a signpost pointing to a different future.

13. Fritz Allemann. *Bonn ist nicht Weimar*. Cologne: Kiepenheuer & Witch, 1956. 439 pp. $4.45.

A carefully reasoned book on the government and the chances of democracy in the Federal Republic. The author is a Swiss journalist who spent many years in Germany and considers himself a friendly and concerned critic. A second volume is planned, to deal with the German *Länder*, while this one concentrates on the West German state as a whole and uses the Weimar Republic for purposes of comparison in order to diagnose the present outlook. The conclusion affords Bonn a better future than Weimar although the problems of Germany's division and of her need and urge for unification may yet create trouble.

14. Hans Kohn. *The Mind of Germany. The Education of a Nation*. New York: Scribner, 1960. 370 pp. $5.95.

The author, a historian noted for his studies in the history of ideas, has undertaken a very difficult thing: the combination, often actually a fusion, of modern intellectual and political German history, based, on the one hand, on a great number of analyses and evaluations of particular German writers, thinkers, and politicians, as far removed as Goethe or as contemporary as the new school of post-war German historians, and on the other hand, on social and political events and processes involving governments, segments of society, or the nation as a whole. His knowledge and treatment are comprehensive; his democratic, humanitarian point of view is clear and uncompromising; his attitude is one of hope for the future and love and admiration for the great and exceptional minds, but of sharp and sometimes bitter criticism for the body of German social and political expression from the beginning of modern times. This book is particularly valuable through its challenge, for it is healthy to be called upon to re-examine one's own established opinions. Nonetheless, Mr. Kohn's presentation should be read in conjunction with others on our list, notably Barraclough's *The Origins of Modern Germany*.

15. Frederick Hertz. *The Development of the German Mind*. New York: Macmillan, vol. I: *The Middle Ages. The Reformation*. 1957. 524 pp. $6.00.

This scholarly work, conceived on a large scale —the first volume takes us to the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648—centers on the "public mind." It is a social history, a history of politically oriented sentiments, aspirations, and ideas; external events are held to a minimum. Both lines of development, the ideal and the concrete, are followed and an attempt is made to establish "what the various sections of the Germans of every rank and class were thinking of the ruling men." The influences of foreign thought are considered and comparisons drawn with the "minds" of other nations. The author, a British historian, plans to continue his work to the present time and argues the need for such a distant beginning "since understanding of the remote ages treated in this

volume forms the foundation for that of our own most urgent problem."

16. Joachim Moras and Hans Paeschke, eds., *Deutscher Geist zwischen Gestern und Morgen. Bilanz der kulturellen Entwicklung seit 1945*. Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1954. 466 pp. $9.80.

Although this is a collection of essays by a number of authorities, it is not an anthology and does not aim at comprehensiveness but rather at a critical stocktaking of Germany's spiritual assets soon after the end of Hitler's regime. Therefore it favors a variety of points of view. Its four parts deal with *changes of social structure* involving the various aspects of living, *research*, the achievements and problems of the sciences, philosophy, economics, history, and law, *the arts*, poetry, novel, essay, theater, the visual arts and music, art criticism; and finally three essays which attempt to draw general conclusions relating the preceding body of critical appreciation to particular fields and situations. The reader must be ready to concentrate and think hard when tackling this book. But there is no more stimulating, disturbing, challenging introduction to our time on an admittedly high intellectual level.

17. *Deutscher Geist. Ein Lesebuch aus zwei Jahrhunderten*. 2 v. Berlin, Frankfurt/M.: Suhrkamp, 1953. 2033 pp. $6.50.

This anthology of representative samples from the work of many outstanding Germans from Winckelmann to Heisenberg (excluding creative literature but including other writing by literary authors) was secretly prepared in 1939, forbidden almost at publication by the Nazi regime, yet sold and later enlarged to include writers that would have completely doomed the work before. It is an inexhaustible source of ideas, reading pleasure, and cultural information derived through direct contact with the intellectual spokesmen of many generations.

18. Walter Felix Mueller, ed. *Die Struktur der europäischen Wirklichkeit. Die Problematik der europäischen Lebensordnung seit dem ersten Weltkrieg*. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer, 1960. 117 pp. $2.75.

These six lectures delivered by reputed scholars before the Goethe Society of Wiesbaden in 1959–60 continue a lecture series of the preceding year on the same topic and leading up to 1914 (available in book form at the same publisher). They deal with major aspects of European culture on the basis of the German experience enlarged and put into perspective by frequent comparisons with other national situations. Themes discussed are: Christian faith and the churches, science and contemporary thought, social and economic changes, schools and education in a personal sense (*Bildung*), the arts and music. Underlying the whole book is the conviction that we stand today at a turning point in European culture that affects Germany most directly. Strongly motivated and often captivating reading.

19. H. Mönnich. *Das Land ohne Träume. Reise durch die deutsche Wirklichkeit*. Stuttgart: Westermann, 1959. 289 pp. $2.60.

The remark by an American officer observing the Germans soon after the end of the war: "These people are dreaming," serves as a point of departure to which the actual mental state of Germany is sharply contrasted and from which it is evaluated realistically. Today, these people are not capable of dreaming as they should be, of the future, of some guiding ideas and ideals, of a national past to be proud of. They apply themselves too soberly to the present only. This is a collection of articles revealing conditions and attitudes in the various regions, trying to break through the glittering crust of prosperity. It is a critical but sympathetic statement, engagingly written.

20. Helmut Schelsky. *Wandlungen der deutschen Familie in der Gegenwart*. Stuttgart: Enke, 1955. 420 pp. $6.00. *Die skeptische Generation. Eine Soziologie der deutschen Jugend*. Düsseldorf-Köln: Diederichs, 1958. 528 pp. $7.50.

The author, a leading German sociologist teaching at the University of Hamburg, bases his study of the family chiefly on a close analysis of 180 families deeply affected by one or more of the upsetting experiences of the Hitler era: imprisonment, incapacitation, or death of the head of the family; flight or exile; bombing raids; social degradation and unemployment. Such situations and their consequences for the structure and continuation of family life serve as examples of German trends because the entire nation was affected to a large extent. Searching discussions of the family as a basic cultural unit alternate with detailed case reporting. The conclusions alter the traditional concept of the German family radically in certain respects. Comparisons with other countries, particularly the United States, serve to relate as well as to distinguish the German situation.

Using a similar method, the second book analyzes the situation of post-war German youth. The resulting impression of the younger generation, for which the author claims average validity, is not very different from that created by a more superficial observation; however, the reader's understanding and appreciation of the reasons for the young people's so-called callousness and of the complexity of its nature are immeasurably aided.

These are books requiring a serious and sustained reading effort. But they are very satisfying for anyone desiring more than generalizing and largely subjective evaluations of contemporary German life.

21. Ernst Rose. *A History of German Literature*. New York: N.Y.U. Press, 1960. 353 pp. $6.50.

A well organized and readable book intended for readers without a knowledge of German. Literature is treated as part of general cultural history as well as a distinct theme with its own esthetic rights and laws of existence. A select bibliography of English translations encourages further reading. For readers with a good knowledge of German, Bruno Boesch's *Deutsche Literatur in Grundzügen*. (Bern: Francke, 1961. enlarged ed. $4.95) is highly recommended. Literature is here considered as a product and expression of the human mind in a particular time and place. While individual contributions are not neglected, a larger order of thought and of style is sought, and an analysis of the total cultural structure of a literary epoch is the avowed purpose.

22. Jethro Bithell. *Germany. A Companion to German Studies*. London: Methuen, 1955. 5th ed., enlarged and revised. 578 pp. $8.50.

An almost encyclopedic view of German culture in the form of essays by a number of noted English scholars. Intended for students of German literature primarily and extremely useful to them, it is also a one-volume German cultural history treated in a somewhat sweeping but nevertheless competent and certainly enjoyable manner.

23. *Deutsche Kunstgeschichte*. München: M. Bruckmann. 6 v. I. *Geschichte der deutschen Baukunst*. 588 pp. $11.85. II. *Geschichte der deutschen Plastik*. 1953. 494 pp. $13.15. III. *Geschichte der deutschen Malerei*. 1956. 494 pp. $11.00. IV. *Geschichte der deutschen Zeichnung und Graphik*. 1951. 528 pp. $10.50. V. *Geschichte des deutschen Kunsthandwerks*. 1955. 591 pp. $13.15. VI. Franz Roh. *Geschichte der deutschen Kunst von 1900 bis zur Gegenwart*. 1958. 478 pp., 581 illust. $14.70.

This is a standard work on German art history of which we particularly recommend volume VI. The author, an art historian at the University of Munich, presents his complex material in a very readable form. He proceeds from Impressionism and *Jugendstil* to Expressionism, Surrealism, *Neue Sachlichkeit*, and the non-objective art of the present. Painting, sculpture, and architecture are included.

24. Werner Haftmann, Alfred Hentzen, William S. Liebermann. *German Art of the Twentieth Century*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1957. 240 pp. $9.50.

This book deals with the beginning of German Expressionism in the early years of the century, centered in the *Brücke* group, then follows *Der blaue Reiter* preceding World War I to the *Bauhaus* movement of the 1920s and early 1930s. The pseudo-art of the Nazi period is ignored, and the concluding section presents a selection of the leading artists of the post-war years. A rich collection of prints and color reproductions, this is a reliable guide to an aspect of German culture which links it importantly to Western culture as a whole.

25. Wilhelm Waetzoldt. *Dürer and his Times*. New York: Phaidon and Garden City Books, 1950. 233 pp., 151 plates, 16 in color. $8.50.

This translation of the standard work on the greatest of German painters also deals with the sixteenth century. Dürer combined in his art the influences of the Italian Renaissance and the Flemish School while creating his own characteristically German style which he expressed in the widest range of themes and media.

26. Hans Joachim Moser. *Kleine deutsche Musikgeschichte (mit vielen Notenbeispielen)*. Stuttgart: Cotta, 1949. 366 pp. $4.45.

An interesting and instructive treatment of a subject of great importance in German culture, it organizes the vast material not entirely along chronological lines but groups it into two large parts: *Die Welt der Einstimmigkeit* (folk songs and *Lieder* through the ages); *Die Welt der Mehrstimmigkeit* (cantus firmus, baroque, the fugue, the sonata, romantic music). In the last chapter, the author attempts a characterization of German music as revealed through the ages and persisting in spite of temporal variations.

27. Albert Schweitzer. *Johann Sebastian Bach*. tr. by Ernest Newman. New York: Macmillan, 1958. 2 v. 428, 498 pp. $10.00.

This is the standard work on Bach by a great humanitarian thinker and physician-missionary who is also a great musician and musicologist. Originally published in 1911, its validity and importance remain undiminished. Its influence on the modern aesthetics of music and on the interpretation of Bach's music in performance are among its foremost contributions. Bach here takes his place as one of the greatest exponents of the German creative spirit.

28. H. A. Pochmann. *German Culture in America, 1600 to 1900*. Madison: Univ. of Wisconsin Press, 1957. 862 pp. $7.50.

A very impressive work of scholarship with a large body of notes and an extensive index, it deals with German literary influences and with German thought, philosophical and educational, in North America. The author, whose field is American literature, regrets that his own limitations prevented the discussion of the influence of German music. He is hopeful, however, that work in the area of German-American cultural relations will be extended. His own contribution is of great interest.

ITALY. *Editor:* DONALD PITKIN, Northeastern University

Critics: Blanchard Bates, Aldo Caselli, Charles Speroni, A. T. MacAllister, Anna Yona

A bibliography of Italian culture emphasizing selectivity rather than over-all coverage will, of necessity, be weighted in some areas. In this listing politics, the South, rural life, and the visual aspect of things appear as major themes, reflecting the reality of contemporary Italian society itself.

Following the disillusions of Fascism and the catharsis of defeat in 1943, the Italian intellectual became vitally concerned with understanding the immediate past as well as the political present and future. In the middle of the twentieth century, a rapidly changing Italy finds almost half of its population still rural, composed mostly of peasants, millions of whom live in the underdeveloped South. This social and economic legacy now engages the creative energies of Italian and non-Italian in attempts to understand and to change.

The look of Italy and its people has always been an important way to understand them. The reader can see now that the realism of poverty has caught the photographer's eye as often as the traditional beauties of the land have appeared on canvas.

Works of fiction have not been included in a list for language teachers but it might still be appropriate to call attention to some outstanding books that illuminate so much of Italian society: Giovanni Verga, *I Malavoglia;* Antonio Fogazzaro, *Piccolo mondo antico;* Luigi Pirandello, *Novelle per un anno;* Riccardo Bacchelli, *Il mulino del Po;* Ignazio Silone, *Fontamara* and *Pane e vino;* Elio Vittorini, *Conversazione in Sicilia;* Cesare Pavese, *La luna e il falò;* Vasco Pratolini, *Cronache di poveri amanti;* Alberto Moravia, *La Ciociara;* Giuseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa, *Il Gattopardo.*

An excellent source for information on all Italian publications is the monthly *Libri e reviste d'Italia, Rassegna bibliografia mensile* put out by the Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri in Rome. An English version is also available entitled *Italian Books and Periodicals*. Also very useful is the *Bibliografia storica nazionale*, an annual compiled under the auspices of the Giunta Centrale per gli Studi Storici. Laterza in Bari is the publisher. Each number contains comprehensive listings in general subjects, science, and ancient, medieval, modern, and contemporary Italian history.

There is not space here to mention all the reviews and periodicals containing material on Italian culture, but one should take note of the publications of the Touring Club Italiano. Since 1894 the Club's monthly review, *Le vie d'Italia*, has been providing a wealth of valuable information. It is a kind of Italian *National Geographic*. Extremely elegant are the illustrated volumes on each region of Italy in the series *Attraverso l'Italia, Illustrazione delle regioni Italiane*. The Club's *Annuario Generale 1961* contains a listing of every town in Italy with relevant information on population, communication, transportation. It is supplemented by an excellent series of 30 maps for all of Italy.

For up-to-date information on a wide range of current domestic Italian topics, the *Documenti di vita italiana* is issued by the Centro di Documentazione della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri in Rome. There is a shorter English version called *Italian Affairs*.

1. Bruno Caizzi. *Antologia della questione meridionale.* Milano: Edizioni di comunità, 1955. 494 pp. L 3000.

Caizzi brings together many of the most important essays on the problem of the South over the past 75 years. The editor sets the stage for the others in a comprehensive introduction in which he shows how thinking about this "underdeveloped area" has changed from the Risorgimento until the present, including the long-enduring view that the South was "The Garden of Europe." Especially enlightening is Giustino Fortunato on the natural poverty of the South, Manlio Rossi-Doria on the special nature of its agriculture, and Guido Dorso and Gaetano Salvemini on the failure of the Southern middle class to provide leadership.

2. Agnoldomenico Pica. *Architettura italiana ultima.* Milano: Edizioni del Milione. 40 pp., 259 illustrations. American edition: *Recent Italian Architecture.* New York: Heineman, 1959. Paper. $5.50.

This is a book of comparatively few words and many photographs compiled by one of Italy's foremost writers on architecture. In the text Pica identifies briefly the leading "schools" of modern Italian design: "rationalist," "post-rationalist," "organicist," and "neo-Liberty." It is the photographs, though, ranging from chairs, lamps, and racing cars to exhibition halls, that are the major attraction. They testify to the excitement that Italian design has stimulated abroad in recent years. There is also a generous bibliography.

3. Manlio Rossi-Doria. *Aspetti e problemi sociali dello sviluppo economico in Italia.* Bari: Laterza, 1959. "Atti del IV Congresso mondiale di sociologia." 262 pp. L 1500.

From the fourth World Congress of Sociology held in Stresa comes this volume of papers. It contains contributions from thirteen social scientists, most of whom would consider themselves sociologists. It provides a good glimpse into the kinds of problems and methods of work followed by Italians involved in the investigation of their own society. Among the most important contemporary social problems covered are internal migration and the relationship of *città e campagna.*

4. Arturo C. Jemolo. *Chiesa e Stato in Italia dal Risorgimento ad oggi.* Torino: Einaudi, 1955. 495 pp. L 800. American edition: *Church and State in Italy, 1850-1950.* Chester Springs, Pa.: Dujour, 1960, 400 pp. $6.50.

Jemolo, a professor of ecclesiastical law at the University of Rome, has written the best book on a difficult subject. It deals with the modern manifestation of the ancient Guelph-Ghibelline feud that has divided Italy for so many years. He writes of the ascendency of the Liberal State over the Church following the Risorgimento, the ambiguity of Church-State relations during Fascism, and the predominance of the Confessional Party, the Christian Democrats, since 1945. This study is an immense help to the American reader who wishes to understand better the role of the Church in Italian society.

5. Carlo Levi. *Cristo si è fermato a Eboli.* Torino: Einaudi, 1957. 235 pp. L 1200. American ed.: *Christ Stopped at Eboli.* New York: Farrar, Straus, 1947. Out of print.

Now a classic of its kind, "Cristo" has been reprinted many times and translated widely since its original publication in 1948. It recounts the experiences of the author during the period he was exiled in a Lucanian village by the Fascists in 1935. Not only a particular art form, a synthesis of fiction and documentation, makes this such a striking book, but also the fact that it substantiated the actual existence of a world first revealed in the novels of Silone.

6. Galeazzo Ciano. *Diario 1937-38.* Bologna: Cappelli, 1948. xvii, 333 pp. *Diario.* I, 1939-40; II, 1941-43. Milano: Rizzoli, 1946. 339, 276 pp. American ed.: *Hidden Diary, 1937-38.* New York: Dutton, 1953. Out of print. *The Ciano Diaries, 1939-43.* Garden City: Doubleday, 1946. Out of print.

The Diaries are generally recognized to be among the outstanding historical documents of our time. These two volumes cover the period when Ciano was Italy's foreign minister. His day to day accounts, from which he would occasionally read to the Duce and to eminent visitors, provide an ultimate and vivid picture of the regime and its vacillating, megalomaniacal leader. Like a Greek tragedy the diaries lay bare the inexorable march toward final destruction of the author and of Fascism itself. The last entry was written in a Verona jail two weeks before Count Ciano was executed on the order of his father-in-law, Mussolini.

7. Leonard Olschki. *The Genius of Italy.* Ithaca: Cornell Univ. Press, 1954. vii, 481 pp. $5.00.

This is undoubtedly one of the best comprehensive statements about Italy in any language. The volume consists of a number of separate essays about Italian society and culture from the Middle Ages to modern times. This is not the usual historical treatment of the development of a nation but an attempt to identify major themes and to demonstrate how "Italian genius" has committed itself to successive creative expressions in the poetry of Dante, the art of Leonardo, the science of Galileo, the music of Palestrina, the statesmanship of Cavour, the philosophy of Croce. It is not an easy book for the novice but well worth the effort.

8. John Clark Adams and Pablo Barile. *The Government of Republican Italy.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1961. 256 pp. $1.95.

Professor Adams of Syracuse University in conjunction with Professor Barile of the University of Siena has written the first full-length analysis in English of the post-war republican government in Italy. The authors avoid the superficiality of a mere "current events" treatment and make a thorough analysis of the governmental structure. Following an insightful discussion of national character, the authors consider in turn the major elements of the system, constitution, parliament, President, administration, party systems, and elections. The last chapter is an excellent interpretation of what liberal democracy means in a humanistic society.

9. Frederick G. Friedmann. *The Hoe and the Book: An Italian Experiment in Community Development.* Ithaca: Cornell Univ. Press, 1960. xxi, 158 pp. $3.50.

In 1947 four Italian high-school teachers of philosophy and three social workers, members of the Resistance, formed an organization to convert their ideals into social action in post-war Italy. They selected the South and its problems of illiteracy as the target of their attention. Friedmann evaluates the effort of the group as it works through Adult Education Centers in many rural communities in an "experiment in democracy." His personal knowledge of the South Italian peasant and his point of view is especially valuable. He also provides a good inside look at the operations of the Italian rural community.

10. Herbert Kubly and The Editors of LIFE. *Italy* (Life World Library). New York: TIME, 1961. 160 pp. $2.95.

Kubly, known for his *American in Italy* and *Easter in Sicily,* has joined with the editors of LIFE magazine to produce this highly attractive volume. A wealth of fine photographs supple-

ments Kubly's whirlwind survey of modern Italian life. An evening's reading is sufficient to gain an initial impression of this complex country's many facets. Not available at bookstores.

11. Lloyd A. Free and Renzo Sereno. *Italy: Dependent Ally or Independent Partner?* Princeton: Institute for International Social Research, 1956. vi, 139 pp. $2.00.

This is one of a series of four studies that The Institute for International Social Research has been conducting on Great Britain, France, West Germany, and Italy since 1955 about the question of "neutralism" in Western Europe. Utilizing a social-psychological approach the authors attempt to specify the way in which Italian statesmen and politicians perceive the realities of the international world and particularly how they view the United States. Especially interesting is an analysis of the source of anti-Americanism in Italian officials.

12. Denis Mack Smith. *Italy: a Modern History.* Ann Arbor: Univ. of Michigan Press, 1959. xi, 508, xxviii pp. $7.50.

Professor Mack Smith, an authority on Cavour and Garibaldi, has written the best history of modern Italy in English. Unlike others, he does not take the creation of the Italian nation as his central theme but rather uses the Risorgimento as his starting point and then traces the consequences of the unification down to the present. His major questions are: why did Italy, so widely admired as a liberal state in the eighten sixties, become the first European nation to give away to totalitarianism following the First World War? And once instituted, why did Fascism last so long?

13. Emilio Luongo and Antonio Oliva. *Napoli come è.* Milano: Feltrinelli, 1959. 186 pp. L 1700.

In what is undoubtedly one of his last letters, Gaetano Salvemini said of this book: "It is one of the most beautiful that has been published on Naples in the past fifty years." A delightful combination of text and photographs which vividly focus on the particular relationship of modern Naples to its teeming residential center. It attempts to answer old questions about how in the world Neapolitans manage to live from day to day.

14. Alan Lomax. Phonograph Records: "Northern and Central Italy," KL 5173, Vol. xv; "Southern Italy and the Islands," KL 5174, Vol. xvi. *The Columbia World Library of Folk and Primitive Music.* $3.89 each.

Lomax is an expert on American and European folk music. He records in the field—at harvests, weddings, funerals—and provides interesting jacket explanations as well as text and translations. Its rural folk music divides Italy into two extremes: the harmonizing choral songs of the North and the solo, strident, highly personalized Southern singing. In conjunction with these superb records read Lomax's article on Italian folk music, "Folk Song Style," in the official periodical of the American Anthropological Association, *The American Anthropologist,* Volume 61, number 6, December 1959, pp. 927-954.

15. Paul Strand and Cesare Zavattini. *Un paese.* Torino: Einaudi, 1955. 105 pp. L 4000

In 1953 Zavattini, an Italian writer, and Strand, an American photographer, conceived of doing together a book about an Italian town. After considering many well-known places, Zavattini suggested his own birthplace. This book is about Luzzaro in Emelia, neither picturesque nor unusual, but symbolic of any community in Italy. Strand's photographs reflect eloquently the range of its citizens, its houses and tools, and its landscape. For each picture Zavattini has written a caption in the words of the Luzzarese themselves, which are both moving and humorous and convey the feel of Italian life as it is quietly lived.

16. Bernard Berenson. *The Passionate Sightseer.* London: Thames and Hudson, 1960. 200 pp. $10.00.

Berenson corrected the proofs of this book just before his death. It is an illustrated diary, a series of brief descriptions of loved places revisited after many years. Some are famous, others not, but in every case Berenson brings his particular passionate perception and discrimination to share in the beauty of his adopted land.

17. "One Hundred Years of Italy." *Saturday Review.* 11 Feb. 1961. 94 pp. $.25. "Perspective of Italy." *The Atlantic.* Dec. 1958. pp. 113-196. $.60.

The *Saturday Review* salutes Italy on the one hundredth anniversary of its unification. There are short survey articles on politics, arts, music, and films by American students of Italy. Best of all are the two pieces by Americans of Italian background: John Ciardi writes beautifully of the "magic" of Italy in an essay entitled "The Sense of Rapture" and Giorgio Di Santillana explains the creative thrust of Italian life that has produced so many great men in "The Genius of Italy." "Perspective of Italy" is one of the *Atlantic's* series of supplements on the cultures of other countries. The authors of the twenty-eight contributions are all Italian and include the President and the Prime Minister. This is comprehensive and very informative fare on poetry, food, economy, and politics, as well as the arts.

18. Muriel Grindrod. *The Rebuilding of Italy: Politics and Economics 1945-1955.* London: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1955. 269 pp. 21 s/.

Grindrod, author of *New Italy* (1947), focuses again on the story of the remarkable recovery Italy has made from total defeat in 1945. As the author points out, however, it has not all been a success story either politically or economically. What comes across most clearly is the tremendous resilience of the Italian people themselves as they fought during the decade 1945-55 to create what has been referred to as the "miracle" of Italy.

19. Aubrey Menen. *Rome for Ourselves.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1960. 244 pp. $15.00.

This sumptuous book is the kind of luxury the lovers of Italy find difficult to resist. Rome, the magnificent treasure house of Western Art and architecture, is stunningly revealed from the earliest Roman remains to the Olympic Sports palace of Pier Luigi Nervi in a series of splendid prints and photographs. Aubrey Menen writes knowingly and feelingly of his adopted city and its people.

20. Danilo Dolci. *Spreco.* Torino: Einaudi, 1960. 434 pp. L 2500.

Waste is the latest of three books written by Danilo Dolci about the physical and spiritual poverty of western Sicily. *Waste,* in its general format and message, is similar to Dolci's earlier books which have won him so much international attention, *Outlaws* and *Report from Palermo.* Dolci, an architect from Trieste, has for the last eight years dedicated himself to helping the Sicilian people help themselves. He has been called the Ghandi of Sicily. Here he writes of the incredible waste, both human and natural, symbolized by the burning of manure by people whose wretched crops and eroded fields barely maintain them. The book contains moving and terrifying first-hand accounts collected by Dolci from many who have lived beyond hope in this corner of the western world.

21. Luigi Salvatorelli and Giovanni Mira. *Storia d'Italia nel periodo fascista.* Torino: Einaudi, 1957. 1142 pp. L 6000.

In Italy the scholar who writes of an event less than a hundred years after it happens is apt to be regarded as foolhardy indeed. Although witnesses to the period themselves, it took considerable courage for Salvatorelli and Mira to write the history of Fascism only fifteen years after its downfall. This book is the most thorough up-to-date treatment of that period. While its thousand pages seem formidable, the fascinating and depressing story of Fascism makes for excellent reading. The second edition contains a fuller account of the events leading up to The March on Rome.

22. Vita Pandolfi. *Teatro italiano contemporaneo, 1945-1959.* Milano: Schwarz, 1959. 307 pp. L 4000.

Until recently opera has dominated the Italian Theater. Today the legitimate stage is making an exciting revival with the Neapolitan dialect theater of Eduardo and Peppino De Filippo, the traveling repertory of Vittorio Gassman, and the famed Piccolo Teatro di Milano. Pandolfi surveys the recent history of the Italian stage since Pirandello with particular attention to the situation today. The author's thorough familiarity with his subject provides the reader with an intimate view of this aspect of Italian art. There are photographs of modern actors and memorable productions, biographies of all of Italy's leading playwrights and directors as well as interviews with several of them.

23. H. Stuart Hughes, *The United States and Italy.* Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1953. xiii, 256 pp. $4.00.

The title of this book is misleading. There is little about the United States but it is a stimulating and forthright survey of modern Italian history and discussion of current social, economic, and political problems. Hughes attempts to cut no new ground but covers a great deal. He does an especially good job in discussing the impact of Christian Democracy upon Italian life. While much has happened since 1953, this may still serve as an excellent introduction to Italy.

24. Rocco Scotellaro. *L'uva puttanella.* Bari: Laterza, 1955. Libri del Tempo n.28. 171 pp. L 800.

This author is one of the most fascinating men who appeared on the post-war Italian scene. Though he died at the age of 29, Rocco Scotellaro, self-educated, of peasant background, a partisan at the age of 14, became a writer of international repute and mayor of his town, Tricarico, in Lucania during his brief lifetime. A poet by inclination, as his earlier *E fatto giorno* testifies, he was also a brilliant interpreter of the people among whom he lived, demonstrated in his *Contadino del Sud.* This last small book is a series of vignettes that document the lives of his peasant friends.

25. Guido Piovene. *Viaggio in Italia.* Milano: Mondadori, 1959. 712 pp. L 6000.

In 1953 the Italian radio commissioned Piovene to make a series of broadcasts on the state of Italy, based upon first hand investigation. For three years he travelled from the Alps to Palermo to learn about his country thoroughly. The present volume, now in its eighth edition, is a very handsomely presented account of his voyage, region by region, city by city. Probably no one book contains so much valuable and interesting data about the country and its people in such readable form. The aerial photographs provide striking views of the layout of major cities and the way towns relate to countryside.

RUSSIA. *Editor:* ERNEST J. SIMMONS, Jaffrey Center, New Hampshire

Critics: Abram Bergson, Cyril E. Black, Deming Brown, Robert F. Byrnes, William B. Edgerton, John N. Hazard, Alex Inkeles, Philip E. Mosely

The vast amount of published material on Russia over the last forty years makes the compilation of a brief bibliography on the culture of that country peculiarly difficult. And the infinitely controversial nature of the subject renders selection a perilous venture. The task is further complicated by the need to represent culture both before and after the 1917 Revolution and at the same time provide information on the significant factors of continuity and change between the Russia of the tsars and the Soviet Union of the Kremlin dictators. Since many of the old worthwhile books are now out of print, it seemed advisable to draw upon works of relatively recent publication. This in turn forces an emphasis upon the Soviet period, an emphasis, however, that is probably justified in terms of contemporary interest. Since a knowledge of the Russian language is still rather rare in this country, it seemed wiser, if the bibliography were to be generally serviceable, to restrict it to titles in English. Most of the books listed have excellent bibliographies of their own which may serve as guides to interested readers who wish to probe deeper into any given subject.

Many who use this bibliography will have read some of the great masterpieces of Russian fiction which so often brilliantly project the character, the way of life, and the ideas and ideals of the people. A complete list of such works in English translations, nearly all of them obtainable in inexpensive editions, would run to considerable length, but a minimal selection for this kind of instructive background reading on Russian culture ought to contain the following titles: Gogol, *Dead Souls;* Goncharov, *Oblomov;* Turgenev, *Fathers and Sons;* Tolstoy, *War and Peace;* Dostoevsky, *The Brothers Karamazov;* Chekhov, a volume of his short stories and plays; Alexei Tolstoy, *Peter the First;* Sholokhov, *The Silent Don;* and Pasternak, *Doctor Zhivago.*

Authoritative articles on various aspects of Russian and Soviet life and culture may be found in a number of periodicals published here and abroad. Among those concerned entirely with the Russian or Slavic field are: *Slavonic and East European Review,* London; *American Slavic and East European Review* (now appearing in enlarged form as the *Slavic Review: an American Quarterly of Soviet and East European Studies*); *Russian Review; Survey: A Journal of Soviet and East European Studies,* London. To these should be added the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press,* a weekly that publishes translations of a wide variety of news items and articles drawn from Soviet newspapers and magazines and also provides a comprehensive index of such materials.

Those who desire information about educational developments in Russian studies in the United States are referred to *American Teaching About Russia,* Cyril E. Black and John M. Thompson, editors, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, 1959.

1. Frederick C. Barghoorn. *Soviet Russian Nationalism.* New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1956. ix, 330 pp. $7.50.

Although "proletarian internationalism" is still a guiding slogan, an intense form of nationalism, so much condemned in the early period of the

Revolution, is now one of the central elements of Soviet ideology; it is a curious combination of traditional tsarist nationalism, Western universalist Marxism, and a system of rationalizations of the political order which has taken shape in the Soviet Union. On the valid assumption that an understanding of such a non-Marxian phenomenon is highly important, this book offers a historical, descriptive, and analytical treatment of Soviet Russian nationalism. Soviet patriotism, the doctrine of Russian leadership, factors in Soviet Russification, Soviet chauvinism and messianism, and other topics germane to the subject of the book are fully investigated. The work is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the relationship between political symbols and social forces in the Soviet Union.

2. Raymond A. Bauer, Alex Inkeles, and Clyde Kluckhohn, *How the Soviet System Works*. New York: Vintage Books, 1960. xiv, 312, xii pp. $1.25.

During 1950-51 the Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System conducted hundreds of interviews in Europe and the United States with refugees from the Soviet Union, and it also administered thousands of questionnaires among these men and women. The present book is an outgrowth of a careful analysis of this vast body of material, supplemented by a study of various published works in the field. The volume offers a comprehensive picture of the strengths and weaknesses of the Soviet social system and emphasizes sources of strains, as well as those characteristic institutions and modes of behavior which will assist the reader in anticipating future developments in Soviet society. In this first effort to provide a systematic and comprehensive picture of how the Soviet régime looks "from the inside," the book concentrates mainly on the social and psychological aspects of the Soviet system, but an introduction supplies a brief review of salient political and economic factors.

3. George Z. F. Bereday and Jaan Pennar, eds. *The Politics of Soviet Education*. New York: Praeger, 1960. vi, 217 pp. $1.85.

Several historical studies of Soviet educational theory and practice of a few years back have been outdated by recent radical changes in this area. It will probably be some time before a substantial treatment will appear of the significant modifications that have been introduced into the Soviet educational system since 1958-59. The collection of essays in this book attempts, although only in part, to provide information about the content of these changes and how they function. After a general review of Soviet education, the authors consider specialized subjects, such as polytechnical education and the new reforms, party control over the schools, class tensions in education, antireligious aspects, the teaching of history and foreign languages, extracurricular and extrascholastic activities, changes in the training of secondary-school teachers, Moscow University, and sociological perspectives on education. The studies are based on extensive research, and in most cases the authors, representing various disciplines, have had considerable first-hand experience in the Soviet Union and even in its educational institutions.

4. Harold Berman. *Justice in Russia: An Interpretation of Soviet Law*. Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1950. x, 322 pp. $4.75.

An exposition of the Soviet legal system, as well as a three fold explanation of its theory and practice of justice: first, in terms of the requirements of a planned economy; second, in terms of the heritage of the Russian past; and third, in terms of the Soviet "parental" concept of man as a child to be educated and disciplined. The author's point of departure is to study the relationship between law and force in the Soviet system. Drawing on cases in the Soviet courts and on the experience of former Soviet lawyers who are in the United States, the author interprets the significance of Soviet law in language that will be readily understood by the layman.

5. Cyril E. Black, ed. *The Transformation of Russian Society. Aspects of Social Change Since 1861*. Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1960. vii, 695 pp. $9.75.

Although many specialized studies of Soviet society have been published, not much attention has been paid to the broader problems of social change implicit in the transformation of Russia during the past century from a predominantly agrarian to a predominantly industrial way of life. In this volume thirty-eight scholars, specialists in various disciplines connected with the study of Russia, attempt to fill this gap. The result is an important series of articles which concern aspects of social change in Russia since 1861 in the fields of law, politics, social stratification, education, scholarship, religion, family, youth, human welfare, and personal and social values. An emphasis on change and continuity runs through the volume, and the extensive intellectual cross-fertilization involved in these multidisciplinary studies lends an important new dimension to our understanding of the dynamic forces that have brought about such an extraordinary degree of social change in Russia in the course of a hundred years.

6. Robert W. Campbell. *Soviet Economic Power. Its Organization, Growth and Challenge*. Cambridge: Houghton Mifflin, 1960. xii, 209 pp. $1.95.

Mr. Campbell's book is perhaps the first attempt to provide the average reader with a comprehensive, authoritative, nontechnical account of how the Soviet economy functions and how well it performs its job. With his ability to simplify the complex and express himself clearly, the author has been able to convert a decade of published specialized economic research into a realistic but always intelligible picture of the Soviet economic system. A valuable final chapter projects this picture of Soviet economy into the future, and explains the implications for our own economic policy.

7. George S. Counts. *The Challenge of Soviet Education*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1957. x, 350 pp. $6.00.

Though published before the most recent changes in Soviet education, this book has the virtue of providing a comprehensive account of the basic features of Soviet education from its beginning to about 1956. The work is concerned a good deal with theory, but practice is by no means neglected; the author had opportunities to observe practice on several extended trips to the Soviet Union. Though not a systematic historical treatment of the subject, the work offers a wealth of information and statistics, as well as studies of interesting special aspects, such as the reeducation of the offender, the political education of the soldier, and the education of the political élite.

8. John Shelton Curtiss. *The Russian Church and the Soviet State 1917-1950*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1953. x, 387 pp. $6.00.

As a sequel to his excellent earlier study, *Church and State in Russia 1900-1917*, this second volume continues the history of the Russian Orthodox church during the period of Soviet power. The account terminates at 1950. By that time the revolutionary aspects of the relationships between the church and the Soviet state had ended, and the accommodation achieved has determined the uneasy years of coexistence from 1950 up to the present. On the basis of an extensive collection of evidence, the author tells the absorbing story of the struggle between church and state, or better between the church and the Communist Party,

from the earliest days of the February Revolution to the postwar period shortly before Stalin's death.

9. Merle Fainsod. *How Russia Is Ruled.* Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1959. xi, 575 pp. $6.50.

Widely regarded as the most authoritative work on the subject, this book, as described by its author, aims to analyze the physiology, as well as the anatomy, of Soviet totalitarianism in an effort to communicate a sense of the living political processes in which Soviet rulers and subjects are enmeshed. The author has made extensive use of the Soviet press and the published efforts of many scholars in the Slavic field, but a substantial part of the evidence is drawn from the careful interviewing of Soviet refugees. The first part presents a historical analysis of the forces that brought about the Bolshevik Revolution and transformed it, once power had been achieved; the second deals with the Communist Party and its changing role in theory and practice; the third part is concerned with an examination of the constitution and the hierarchy of Soviets, the bureaucracy, the police, and the armed forces; the final section studies the impact of controls on factory and farm, analyzes the tensions which they produce, and concludes with an appraisal of the strengths and weaknesses of the Soviet political system.

10. John N. Hazard. *The Soviet System of Government*, rev. ed. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1960. xi, 256 pp. $4.00.

Designed primarily as a textbook for courses in comparative government, this lucid treatment of the Soviet systems of government is also suitable for the general reader. The volume has made use of much material drawn from a large mass of scholarly works, tested against the accounts of former Soviet citizens who have fled to the West, as well as against the author's own extensive experiences in the Soviet Union. The theory and practice of the various political institutions of the country are carefully described and interpreted, and in addition the author has indicated throughout the study the contrasts between Soviet institutions and those of the West. His contention, that the Soviet Union utilizes "democratic forms" operating in a context of "totalitarian counterweights," and that the interplay between the two constitutes the dynamic of the system, is an interesting and provocative one and perhaps raises as many questions as it answers.

11. R. N. Carew Hunt. *The Theory and Practice of Communism. An Introduction.* New York: Macmillan, Co., 1958. x, 286 pp. $4.00.

In our concentration on the exercise of power politics by the leaders of the Soviet Union, we are inclined to minimize or even discount entirely the theory which guides their practice. Communists, however, never forget their own theoretical principles, and for us to ignore the great significance of Marxist theory in the totality of Soviet practice represents a real danger. The subject is a difficult one, but the present book provides an introduction to it that is a model of clarity, easily comprehensible to the non-expert. The author deals first with the basis of communist theory as laid down by Marx and Engels; he then moves on to the development of the European labor movement in the nineteenth century, with special reference to Marxist influence upon it; the last section is concerned with the period when the revolutionary movement begins to be shaped by Russia, and the exposition continues with the attempts by Lenin and Stalin and their successors, up to the 20th Party Congress in February 1956, to apply Marxist principles to the changed conditions of the present century.

12. Alex Inkeles and Kent Geiger, editors. *Soviet Society: A Book of Readings.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1961. xii, 700 pp. $10.00.

The seventy-three selections provide a survey of Soviet society as a whole, of social organization and patterns of interaction over the range of institutions and settings which make up the Soviet system. The intention of the editors is to convey an impression of the Soviet Union as a complete society by drawing upon the published research of largely behavioral scientists who have not only analyzed the framework of each Soviet institution but have shown how the individual is affected by them. In addition, brief excerpts from the Soviet press reveal the more intimate and natural side of daily life in that country. An important objective is to stress the unfolding of policy and the emergence of institutions out of the interplay of forces represented by Soviet ideology, practical necessity, and the qualities of the people and institutions inherited from pre-revolutionary society.

13. George F. Kennan. *Russia and the West Under Lenin and Stalin.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1961. x, 411 pp. $5.75.

This work reviews Soviet-Western relations in historical perspective during the years when Lenin and Stalin were in power. With his lengthy service in our embassy in Moscow and then as Ambassador to the Soviet Union, the author is superbly qualified to meet the challenge of scholarly and objective analysis which these relations demand. As a consummate historian, a political moralist and theoretician, an experienced diplomat, and a writer of considerable grace, the author has made an important contribution to diplomatic history; he disposes effectively of various myths about Russia's relations with the West which Soviet historians have fostered, but at the same time he offers a detached and often devastating criticism of Western statesmanship; and finally he discusses the fundamental difficulties in framing a rational Western policy toward the Soviet Union. In the final chapter the author makes an eloquent plea for a more thoughtful and less alarmist attitude on the part of the West in the face of Soviet policy in world affairs.

14. George Kish, with the assistance of Ian M. Matley, Research Associate, and Betty Bellaire, Cartographer. *Economic Atlas of the Soviet Union.* Ann Arbor: Univ. of Michigan Press, 1960. 96 pp. $10.00.

Only recently has the statistical and geographical information become available to make possible this atlas, which indicates Soviet economic location and development. The work presents a comprehensive picture of what the Russians make and grow, where they live, and how they travel throughout their vast country, for the volume contains a series of cartographic portraits of Soviet economy, showing the present status of agriculture, mining, industry, transportation, and urbanization. The main section of the atlas consists of sixty regional maps divided into groups of four, each group being devoted to one of the fifteen principal economic regions. The work contains many suggestive clues as to the economic challenges the West may expect from the Soviet Union in the next few decades.

15. Sir John Maynard. *Russia in Flux.* New York: Macmillan, 1948. xviii, 564 pp. $6.50.

In the swift progress of events which has been a characteristic of Russian developments over the last forty years, this highly regarded book has become somewhat dated, and the reading of it must always be checked against the evidence of later authoritative studies. But a good deal of *Russia in Flux* has a permanent value and a quiet wisdom which are rare in studies in this controversial field. Though much of the work is devoted to an investigation of the Russian peasant, and these are among the most valuable chapters, the book as a whole is concerned with the social and intellectual history of the Russia of the tsars and the Russia of the

Soviets. The author pursues the theme of continuity between the past and the present in Russian history. His assumption is that Russia is in flux, and that the Soviet Union today is the same Russia, though with a new and important psychological addition made by the Revolution. This thesis is still maintained by some scholars, though with different interpretations. Although the reader may take exception to the author's emphasis, he cannot fail to be richly rewarded by Sir John Maynard's deep knowledge of Russian culture and intellectual history which everywhere informs and illuminates this work.

16. D. S. Mirsky. *A History of Russian Literature. From Its Beginnings to 1900.* Edited by Francis J. Whitfield. New York: Vintage Books, 1958. x, 383, xviii pp. $1.25.

This book has long been regarded as something of a classic, and to read it is not only to experience the richness of a great literature, but also to come in contact with the mind of one of the more brilliant literary critics of our time. Like Belinsky, Mirsky is aware that Russian literature is the conscience of the nation, and he brings out its involvement with the country's history and culture with impressive learning and understanding. Every discussion of a novel, play, or poem seems to be based on a fresh reading, and his analyses are penetrated by a personal sense of critical values, by originality, wit, and elegance. And every nuance of his meaning is illuminated by a style that is felicitous and extraordinarily precise in definition.

17. Barrington Moore, Jr. *Soviet Politics: The Dilemma of Power.* Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1950. xviii, 503 pp. $6.00.

A penetrating study of the role of ideas in social change which poses such significant questions as: To what extent is Marxist ideology an influential factor in Soviet policy? Which Marxist goals have been achieved, which ones discarded, and why? Does the Soviet régime still seriously seek world revolution? What factors lie behind present and future American-Russian tension in the international arena? What is the nature of the actual decision-making processes in Soviet economic and political life? In endeavoring to answer these questions the author emphasizes the dynamic course of political power in the Soviet Union in his broad systematic study of theorizing idealists who are faced by a series of urgent practical problems. The author's conclusions provide a valuable clarification of Soviet power politics and of the limitations of rational control over political and social change in a modern industrial society.

18. Philip E. Mosely. *The Kremlin and World Politics. Studies in Soviet Policy and Action.* New York: Vintage Books, 1960. viii, 557, x pp. $1.65.

In these twenty-five articles Dr. Mosely, Director of Studies for the Council of Foreign Relations, has brought together the rich fruit of his many years of research in Soviet foreign policy. A valuable initial section, "Continuities in Soviet Outlook," provides the author with an opportunity to make full use of his first-hand knowledge of Russia and of his hundreds of hours of official negotiations with the Kremlin leaders in articles dealing with Soviet techniques of negotiation, aspects of Russian expansion, and freedom of artistic expression and scientific inquiry. The remaining sections are devoted largely to Soviet foreign policy in a series of studies under the broad headings: Uneasy Alliance and Abortive Peace: Soviet Foreign Policy, 1941-1949; The Cold War; Soviet Policy Since Stalin; The Dual Challenge of Soviet Policy. Most of the major problems that have dominated Soviet international relations in the last twenty-five years are cogently analyzed and interpreted by a scholar who is regarded as one of the outstanding authorities in the field.

19. John Reed. *Ten Days That Shook the World.* With a Foreword by V. I. Lenin. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Bertram D. Wolfe. New York: Vintage Books, 1960. lxviii, 439 pp. $1.45.

First published in 1919, this book has been generally regarded as the finest eyewitness reporting of the stirring revolutionary events that took place in Russia in 1917. Lenin's brief Foreword, in which he enthusiastically recommends the book to the workers of the world, appeared in the first Russian version in 1923. But after Lenin's death, the book was banned in the Soviet Union because a number of the early revolutionary heroes described in it, especially Trotsky, had been repudiated by the new Stalinist "line." After Stalin's death, however, the book was reissued in the Soviet Union, but with certain qualifying notes. With all its factual errors and occasional naive interpretation of events, which have been carefully corrected by the present editor in his introduction and notes, the book remains an absorbing record of significant detail and a precious repository of facts for the historian of those epoch-making days.

20. Geroid Tanquary Robinson. *Rural Russia Under the Old Régime.* New York: Macmillan, 1949. viii, 342 pp. $4.50.

In many respects the fate of the Russia of the tsars was determined by the huge amorphous population of peasants, and in an equal degree the ultimate destiny of the present Soviet state may well be closely linked to this class. Certainly a knowledge of pre-revolutionary peasant collectivism and peasant revolt is indispensable for an understanding of the Revolution of 1917 and agricultural collectivism in the Soviet Union today. Such historical prescience directs and informs this outstanding study of the landlord-peasant world as a prologue to the peasant revolution of 1917. As a prelude to the book's principal concentration—the acute unrest of 1902, the great uprising of 1905, the agrarian reforms and wholesale repressions of 1905-14—the author relates the early history of primitive peasant collectivism, describes the peasant's problems, hopes, and resentments, and gives vivid sketches of individual scenes and events. Exhaustive research has gone into this outstanding synthesis of Russian agrarian history, which is written in a fluent, attractive style and enlivened by the author's deep human interest in his subject matter.

21. Leonard Schapiro. *The Communist Party of the Soviet Union.* New York: Random House, 1960. xiv, 631 pp. $7.50.

A number of books and pamphlets on the Russian Communist Party have been published over the years, but all competent authorities are agreed that Leonard Schapiro's study is the definitive one in the Western world. And anything less comprehensive and objective would seem to be inadequate for all who desire to obtain a thorough knowledge of a remarkable organization that now governs one third of the world and threatens the rest. The opening chapters reach back into the past in order to describe the formative years of the party before the 1917 Revolution. But the main body of the work is devoted to tracing the development of the party from 1917 to Khrushchev: its ideas, objectives, successes, and failures, its relations with the population, and the effects which all these and other factors have had upon party machinery and the changes in the social and human composition of its membership.

22. Ernest J. Simmons, editor. *Continuity and Change in Russian and Soviet Thought.* Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1955. xii, 563 pp. $7.50.

This book represents the collective effort of thirty distinguished scholars to study such important questions as: How "new" is Soviet culture today; how original is its political, economic, and social thought; and what does the Soviet Union in-

herit from the Russia of the past? The various articles are grouped under six topics: Realism and Utopia in Russian Economic Thought; Authoritarianism and Democracy; Collectivism and Individualism; Rationality and Nonrationality; Literature, State, and Society; Russia and the Community of Nations (Messianic Views and Theory of Action). Experts review the findings in each group in terms of continuity and change between the old régime and the new. A pattern of thought emerges wherein both variables and constants reveal the interrelationships between past and present in the whole course of Russian intellectual history.

23. Donald W. Treadgold. *Twentieth Century Russia.* Chicago: Rand McNally, 1961. xiii, 550 pp. $7.00.

In an effort to serve the needs of those students and general readers, who are concerned with fundamental issues but lack an extensive factual knowledge of the field, this book frankly aims to summarize what is known about the main lines of development of Russia and the Soviet Union since 1900. Though the work is organized around the chief threads of political change, considerable space is devoted to the transformation that occurred in the economy, literature and the other arts, and religion. Major developments in the non-Russian border lands are also treated. In short, the author has compressed in a single volume what might be described as the story of Russia over the last sixty years. But the tale is told with a fine sense of measure and emphasis and hence provides an ideal introduction to the field.

24. Franco Venturi. *Roots of Russia.* Translated from the Italian by Francis Haskell. With an Introduction by Isaiah Berlin. New York: Knopf, 1960. xxxvi, 850 pp. $12.75.

This history of the populist and socialist movements in nineteenth-century Russia can quite correctly be described as the definitive work on the subject. The book serves as a conclusive corrective of a conviction frequently entertained that the Russian revolution was the result of the application of Marxist ideas imported from the West and possessed no significant roots in the Russian past. Employing a massive amount of evidence, much of it consulted in Russia, the author has studied in great detail the whole development of the socialist movement in Russia from 1848 to 1881, and he has particularized in considerable detail its relations to the similar movement in the West. The period was unquestionably the greatest in the development of Russian intellectual history and the book contains excellent biographical sketches and penetrating analyses of some of the leading thinkers of the period, such as Belinsky, Herzen, Chernyshevsky, and Bakunin.

25. George Vernadsky. *A History of Russia.* New Haven: Yale Paperbound, 1961. 512 pp. $1.95.

There is no one-volume history of Russia in English which can claim the classical distinction that belongs to D. S. Mirsky's one-volume history of Russian literature. Among the various books devoted to the subject, however, both expert opinion and popular acceptance would single out Professor Vernadsky's treatment as perhaps the most comprehensive and authoritative. With a strict conception of historical proportion in handling so vast a subject in a single volume, the author moves smoothly forward from the Asiatic influences, which began to shape the destiny of Russia in the medieval period, to the emergence of the Soviet Union in 1917 and its subsequent development through the period of World War II. And a succinct account is given of cultural, political, and economic trends in each of the historical periods covered.

26. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace. *Russia on the Eve of War and Revolution.* Edited and Introduced by Cyril E. Black. New York: Vintage Books, 1961. xii, 528 pp. $1.45.

This is a slightly condensed version of the last edition of Wallace's *Russia,* a book that was internationally regarded in its day (the first edition appeared in 1877) as the standard work on the subject. Combining indefatigable scholarship with years of travel and observation in the country, the author describes and interprets the social and political institutions of the Russia of the tsars and a way of life that will never return. His pictures of urban and rural existence before the 1917 Revolution are authoritative and are embroidered with a wealth of personal experiences which are narrated in a Victorian style that is both elegant and vivid. And throughout the work runs the conviction, ably argued, that the Russia of those years was slowly moving toward the goal of fusion with the finest achievements of Western civilization.

27. Wladimir Weidlé. *Russia Absent and Present.* Translated from the French by A. Gordon Smith. New York: Vintage Books, 1961. 195 pp. $.95.

Essentially an extended essay on intellectual history, this book seeks to define the soul of Russia or the Russian idea in terms of an analysis of the country's achievements in art and architecture, literature, music, dance, and the theater. But all these are studied in the context of political and social change, in which the relations between Russia and the West are emphasized. The author imposes his own personal interpretation on the material studied, and with unusual clarity of thought and precision in expression, he comes to the conclusion that Russia today is a tragedy for itself and for the world, but that it has not yet wholly lost the seeds of hope.

28. Bertram D. Wolfe. *Three Who Made a Revolution.* Boston: Beacon Press, 1960. x, 661 pp. $2.95.

Though the triple focus of this book is on Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin, the author quite correctly describes it as "a biographical history." That is, the history of the Russian Revolution is studied in and through the biographies of the three extraordinary leaders who made it. The result is a fascinating narrative, copiously documented, of the way men make history, often initiating and shaping events while pursuing their own fell purposes. In addition to writing the human and political biographies of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin in terms of the revolutionary movement of which they were so much a part, the author has provided a rich background of the Russian life of the times out of which these stirring and fateful events developed.

SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND LATIN AMERICA.

Editor: JUAN MARICHAL, Harvard University

Critics: John E. Englekirk, George M. Foster, Edith Helman, Sturgis E. Leavitt, Oscar Lewis, Raimundo Lida, Robert G. Mead, Jr., Julian Pitt-Rivers

This is a short bibliographical introduction to the culture and ways of life of the Hispanic peoples. By Hispanic peoples we mean, of course, the peoples whose languages (Spanish and Portuguese) originated in Hispania, the Roman term for the Iberian Peninsula. The two sections, indicated by the symbols P (Hispanic Peninsular) and A (Hispanic American), are not to be considered as two separate lists, for we assume that the Hispanic peoples have a single culture. The duality stems

from obvious practical and professional considerations: among them, the interests of many readers which center only on one side of the Atlantic, and the necessities of library classification.

A word of explanation is also required by the scarcity of works on Portugal in the P section. The fact that there are very few teachers and students of Portuguese in this country is no justification, but it does point up the lack of books in English on Portugal. We hope that readers interested in the Spanish-speaking nations will transcend their present linguistic boundaries by readings in the Luso-Brazilian domains. In section A the work of only one author is listed for Portuguese-speaking South America, but Gilberto Freyre's masterly interpretation of his own country's way of life and history multiplies, so to speak, Brazil's single presence in this bibliography.

Other unavoidable absences are dictated by the elementary limitations of space and do not need to be explained. A certain number of contrasts within each section and between the two should, however, be called to the reader's attention. For instance, in section P there are important historical works by Spaniards on Spain, while in section A only one general history of America (including the U.S.) by a Latin American appears. The very simple reason is that no other comparable work exists, outside of voluminous collective enterprises. Similarly, the almost absolute monopoly of Hispanic American "community studies" by North American anthropologists is not surprising: the Hispanic social scientist has barely begun to collect his materials and to establish his methodology.

On the other hand, some Hispanic countries have systematically cultivated the essay of national introspection. The inclusion of the revised edition of Professor Crawford's *A Century of Latin-American Thought* will partially compensate for the absence in our list of the Argentinian and other Spanish American essayists.

In the P section we have listed four books about Spain by English and American authors who might be called Hispanic prospectors. Looking for the strange "secrets and peculiarities" (as George Borrow put it) of Spanish life, they have opened many new approaches to the "soul" of the Hispanic peoples. For further reading and for research guidance we have listed some essential reference works: we strongly recommend, in particular, R. A. Humphrey's bibliographical guide for Latin American history. And finally, we have tried to represent as many viewpoints and methodologies as possible without altering the principle of quality.

And now, the compiler begs of the reader (and particularly of his professional colleagues), paraphrasing the traditional ending of Spanish 17th-century plays, "se le perdonen sus muchas omisiones."

P1. Américo Castro. *The Structure of Spanish History*, tr. by Edmund L. King. Princeton Univ. Press, 1954. 689 pp. $9.00.

The most important and influential book in Hispanic historical literature of the last decade. Its subtitle in the original 1948 Buenos Aires edition ("Christians, Moors and Jews") points to Castro's main theme: the roots of the Hispanic way of life are to be found in the coexistence and struggle of three cultures. And by concentrating his attention on the "New Christian" Spaniard of the 15th and 16th centuries, he shows how inner "frontier" stresses are equally decisive in Hispanic history. But he also explores new approches to the old-time issues: Why did Spain decline? Was Spain "wrong" in the post-1492 momentous choices of ideology and policy?

Like most great intellectual creations, the book has been ardently attacked by other scholars, and in particular, by the world-renowned Spanish medievalist, Claudio Sánchez-Albornoz, in his two-volume work, *España: un enigma histórico*, Buenos Aires, 1956. For readers who want to get acquainted with Sánchez-Albornoz's point of view in a condensed form, we suggest the recent collection of his essays, *Españoles ante la historia* (Buenos Aires: Losada, Biblioteca Contemporánea, 1958. 283 pp. $0.90).

P2. Ramón Menéndez Pidal. *The Spaniards in Their History*, tr. with a prefatory essay by Walter Starkie. London: Hollis & Carter, 1950. 251 pp. Out of print.

The text of the introduction by the venerable Spanish historian to the collective *Historia de España* published under his general direction by Espasa-Calpe. Written in 1947, when all the 1936-39 Civil War scars were still quite visible, Menéndez Pidal's essay is a noble effort in what could be called conciliatory historical reconstruction. Perhaps too much emphasis is placed on abstract motivations ("sobriedad," "estoicismo"), and very often Menéndez Pidal's approach is plainly old-fashioned "moralizing." But his essay is an important text in the intellectual tradition of "la España razonable." Many of Don Ramón's books are available in the inexpensive "Colección Austral"; professional or amateur Hispanists should own most of them.

P3. Rafael Altamira. *History of Spanish Civilization*, tr. by P. Volkov, with a preface by J. B. Trend. London: Constable, 1930. 277 pp. Out of print.

Probably the best and most readable single-volume treatment of Spanish history among its author's similar efforts. Based on the 1929 Spanish edition, the English version was revised by Altamira, who considered it an "edición que aumenta y mejora la española de 1929." Altamira's concern throughout his long teaching and scholarly career with serious "divulgación" of the continuous achievements of specialized historical research found its better vehicle in this text: there is a consistency of approach (his Liberal 19th-century concept of "civilización") that makes for an elimination of the usual long lists of names and facts. His *Manual de historia de España*, translated by Muna Lee (*A History of Spain*, Princeton: Van Nostrand, 1949. 748 pp. $9.00) should not be forgotten.

P4. H. V. Livermore. *A History of Portugal*. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1947. 502 pp. Out of print.

Essentially a political history of Portugal, Professor Livermore's book is an example of serious objective exposition: he has wanted, obviously, to refrain from any kind of ideological interpretation. A most useful volume edited by the same author is *Portugal and Brazil* (Oxford Univ. Press, 1953. 418 pp. $7.20). It has chapters on linguistic history, institutions, literature, music, and the visual arts by many well-known English Hispanists (A. F. G. Bell, W. J. Entwistle, W. C. Atkinson, R. A. Humphreys, among others). Readers who know Portuguese should acquire Alexandre Herculano's *História de Portugal* (7th ed., 8 vols., Lisbon, 1914-16), undoubtedly a great classic in Hispanic historical literature. Francisco Da Cunha Leão's *O enigma português* (Lisbon: Guimarães editores, 1960. 386 pp. $2.00) is particularly useful for its Luso-Spanish perspective. A new development in Hispanic intellectual history is the increasing sense of Peninsular "unity."

P5. Jaime Vicens Vives. *Aproximación a la historia de España*, 2nd ed. Barcelona: Editorial Teide, 1959. 246 pp. 60 ptas.

For readers already acquainted with Spanish history and its traditional treatment. The late Professor Vicens Vives expressed here his opposition to the ideological and the institutional emphasis in Spanish historical research. He thought that this emphasis was in great measure a result of the Madrid-centered historical school: in Spain's

capital, ideas and government decrees were seen as the proper stuff of history. On the contrary, from Barcelona the historian has another more fruitful perspective: the rôle of economical and social forces. Thus, Vicens Vives' *Manual de historia económica de España* (Barcelona: Editorial Teide, 1959. 706 pp. 350 ptas.) is much more a history of Spain from a new point of view than a specialist's book. In this work he tries particularly to connect what he calls "estructuras mentales" with economic conditions and processes. He agrees, for instance, with Ramón Carande's views on the extraordinary psychological effects of "transhumancia" in Castilian life. Vicens Vives' works should be read if only to counterbalance the abstract proclivities of other historians of Spain.

P6. Salvador de Madariaga. *Spain: A Modern History*. New York: Praeger Paperback No. 28, 1960. 736 pp. $2.85.

The world-known Liberal leader traces here a clear picture of contemporary Spanish history from an almost exclusively political viewpoint. His chapters on the Civil War and the post-bellum years are to be read keeping in mind that Don Salvador was (and to a great extent still is) a "Third-Spain" man: that is, the Spaniard who adopted a neutral position during the war. And though Madariaga is today one of the most powerful voices among anti-Franco Spaniards, his political ideology makes him a kind of lonely *guerrillero:* he attacks simultaneously the dictatorial régimes and the traditional direct-suffrage parliamentary democracies. That is why his reconstruction of Spanish history, in its linear clarity and high moral tone, expresses his almost "doctrinaire" moderate Liberalism. This book is probably the best "first" introduction for the new reader in Hispanic matters. But it should be complemented with the history by Ramos-Oliveira (P7).

P7. Antonio Ramos-Oliveira. *Politics, Economics and Men of Modern Spain (1808-1946)*, tr. by Teener Hall. London: Gollancz, 1946. 720 pp. Out of print.

Written from a frank non-Communist Marxist point of view (its author was in the 1930's a foreign correspondent for the highly respected Madrid daily *El Socialista*), this history shows the persistency of the struggle between Spanish social and economic groups during the last century and a half. The best chapters, those dealing with the Civil War, are indispensable reading for any serious work on the topic: Ramos-Oliveira's testimony is enhanced by his close association with Dr. Juan Negrín, the Prime Minister of the Spanish Republic, 1937-39. Another extremely important section of this history, "The economic geography of Spain," contains facts not available elsewhere: for instance, on the paper industry and its leaders' beneficial influence on intellectual developments. Ramos-Oliveira's original Spanish text (plus one volume of pre-1808 history) appeared in Mexico under the title *Historia de España* (3 v. Compañía general de ediciones. $12.00).

P8. Gerald Brenan. *The Spanish Labyrinth*. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1960. (Paper.) 348 pp. $1.95.

By scholars' consensus the best study on the social background of the Spanish Civil War. Gerald Brenan, one of those extraordinary Englishmen that by Spain's luck have settled there, has had a visual privilege not generally accorded to Spanish intellectuals: that of having intimately shared the perspectives of rural Spain. On the other hand, he tends normally (having lived in a sort of "eternal" Spain) to emphasize the non-changing aspects of Spanish life: some caution is needed regarding his historical comparisons. But Brenan is obviously in love with Spain and readers should not miss his other books: *South From Granada* and *The Face of Spain*, both Evergreen paperbacks (No. 115, $1.75, and No. 41, $1.45). He is in the lineage of *Don Jorgito* Borrow (see below, P15).

P9. Dominique Aubier and Manuel Tuñón de Lara. *Spain*, tr. by N. C. Clegg. New York: Viking Press, 1960. 192 pp. $1.25.

A very contemporary type of travel guide—published originally in French in the "Petite Planète" series of Editions du Seuil publishing house—written from a very precise point of view: Tuñón de Lara's fusion of love for his country and ardent wish for fundamental reforms. It is a book to be taken along during a first trip to Spain if the traveler wants a kind of controversial companion. But it is also an excellent type of guide for the return visit; it even provides a splendid section "Spain By Records," including readings of great works of prose and poetry. We strongly recommend, as a sort of companion to this guide, Pierre Vilar's *Histoire de l'Espagne*, in the series "Que sais-je" of Presses Universitaires, Paris. For readers not sufficiently acquainted with French, there is a good Spanish translation (182 pp.) by Tuñón de Lara, Librairie des Éditions Espagnoles, 72 rue de Seine, Paris 6. Professor Vilar has managed to compress into a very thin volume an incredible mass of pertinent facts. Another admirable French book, Jean Mariéjol's *The Spain of Ferdinand and Isabella* (first published in 1892) has been recently translated and edited by Benjamin Keen (Rutgers Univ. Press, 1961. 429 pp. $7.50).

P10. Julian A. Pitt-Rivers. *The People of the Sierra*. Univ. of Chicago Press, Phoenix Book No. 55, 1961. 232 pp. $1.65.

Already, only six years after its original English edition, a kind of little classic in the Hispanists' bookshelves. At the same time a traditional English study (the tradition of English writing on Spain: Borrow, Ford, Brenan) and a pioneering work: Spain is still to be discovered by the social scientist. The Spanish scholar to whom the book is dedicated, Julio Caro Baroja, has appealed to young Spanish intellectuals to be explorers of their own country: but it is logical that Spaniards should still resist approaching their own people with the anthropologist's temper and methods. And Pitt-Rivers' book is of course required reading for would-be temporary or permanent residents of Spain. It shows, together with Gerald Brenan's *South From Granada,* that Andalusia is not exclusively *Carmen*'s Spain.

P11. Julio Caro Baroja. *Los Vascos,* 2nd ed. Madrid: Ediciones Minotauro, 1958. 540 pp. 150 ptas.

Probably the best book by one of the rare Spanish ethnologists, a nephew of Pío Baroja. Like his uncle, Julio Caro Baroja has always been interested in "marginal" peoples and places: a normal tendency, perhaps, for Basque intellectuals. And, also like his uncle, Caro Baroja has felt an extreme disdain for Castilian and Andalusian "Roman rhetoric," seeing it as an obstacle to factual observation and precise description. But Caro Baroja's books are in general not well written (he declares that his own "capacidad de escritor sintético es muy limitada"). His most readable book, the historical study *Los moriscos del reino de Granada* (Madrid: Instituto de Estudios Políticos, 1957. 305 pp. 150 ptas.) is an indispensable background work for Andalusian life and for the so-called "Mauresque" literary tradition. Another book by Caro Baroja, *Razas, pueblos y linajes* (Madrid: Revista de Occidente, 1957. 358 pp. 180 ptas.) contains a very important theoretical chapter, "Introducción al estudio de las formas de vida en España."

P12. Miguel de Unamuno. *Essays and Soliloquies*, tr. with an introductory essay by J. E. Crawford Flitch. New York: Knopf, 1925. 244 pp. Out of print.

A very representative anthology of the great Don Miguel's essays: this volume does not have an equivalent in Spanish, since most of the pieces selected by the translator belong to different series and works. Unamuno's famous essay from *En torno al casticismo* (a rather hermetic book for the non-Spaniard), "The Spirit of Castile," is here in a quite accessible context. Unamuno's essays in national introspection have been extremely influential in Spain and on the non-Spanish interpreters of Spain (see below, P17): one might even say that thousands of Spaniards have discovered their country's historical significance through Unamuno. And there is no doubt that the life and intellectual action of the great Basque essayist confirm once more a well-proven historical law: that a great dissenter becomes in the end the high symbol of his nation. Readers who know Spanish should, of course, read his original texts, many of them easily obtainable in the United States. (The inexpensive "Colección Austral" of Espasa-Calpe carries most of them.)

P13. Angel Ganivet. *Spain: An Interpretation*, tr. by J. R. Carey, with an introd. by R. M. Nadal. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1946. 136 pp. Out of print.

Ganivet became a kind of sacrificial hero for his own generation when he committed suicide in 1898, after the publication of his *Idearium español* (here translated) and the end of the Spanish-American War. The generation of 1898 saw in him —and later Spanish generations continued to do so—the desperate intellectual who, on discovering the unbreakable links to a national way of life he does not fully accept, destroys himself. Ganivet is almost totally unknown outside of the Spanish-speaking countries: but his *Idearium* has been gaining readers in the last twenty years in the Hispanic world, not as a sound historical interpretation of Spain but as a very original and illuminating confession of national peculiarities. *Cartas finlandesas* (available as the *Idearium* in the "Colección Austral") is a delightful volume of epistolary essays on Finnish life, written while Ganivet was Spanish consul at Helsinki.

P14. José Ortega y Gasset. *Invertebrate Spain*, 2nd ed., tr. with foreword by Mildred Adams. New York: Norton, 1937. 212 pp. Out of print.

Like item P12, this volume contains more essays than the original Spanish edition (*España invertebrada*. Madrid: Revista de Occidente, many reprintings). Several of Ortega's most famous essays from his one-man journal *El espectador* are found here. But the first essay, "Invertebrate Spain," is still—forgetting Ortega's grandiose manners and his inaccuracies of fact—one of the most important books ever written on Contemporary Spain. Readers who know Spanish should own, if possible, Ortega's *Obras completas* (about $25.00). His essays are the expression of what he called "la circunstancia española", and it happens that (in no small measure thanks to Ortega) the two decades of that "circumstancia" (1916-36) were one of Hispanic culture's "golden" periods.

P15. George Borrow. *The Bible in Spain*. New York: Dutton, Everymans No. 151, 1947. 510 pp. $1.95.

Almost at once on its publication in 1843 this book by *Don Jorgito* Borrow (as he was called in Spain) became a classic for Hispanists all over the world. The quixotic nature of Borrow's purpose—what he called his "somewhat remarkable errand"—gave him original insights into the "strange secrets and peculiarities" of Spanish life. *Don Jorgito*, like few other later travelers in Spain, was always able "to live on familiar terms with the peasants, shepherds, and muleteers of Spain, whose bread and bacalao I have eaten." Borrow's contemporary, and fellow Hispanist, Richard Ford, is also a classic: *Gatherings from Spain* (Everymans No. 152. 370 pp. $.80).

P16. Havelock Ellis. *The Soul of Spain*, 2nd ed. with an introductory essay on the Spanish Civil War. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1937. 420 pp. Out of print.

Perhaps some readers will be surprised to find that Havelock Ellis wrote a book on Spain. He went to the Peninsula for the first time in 1891, with his friend the art historian Arthur Symons, to get acquainted with a country that "had in fundamentals escaped modernity." But Ellis' book is a new kind of travel essay: like the French writer Barrès, who went to Spain with a similar purpose, Ellis was looking for the main "secret" of Spain. And in a sense, *The Soul of Spain*, as much as Barrès' writings on Spain, belongs to Spanish intellectual history: and there is no doubt that Ellis felt at home with the Spanish group of 1898.

P17. John A. MacKay. *The Other Spanish Christ*. New York: Macmillan, 1933. 288 pp. Out of print.

A very important study in Hispanic religious thought and action by the well-known ecumenical leader and former President of Princeton Theological Seminary. Deeply influenced by Unamuno, Dr. MacKay tries to formulate a philosophy of Spanish Christianity: he sees a Spanish subterranean religious tradition coming to the surface of history again. For instance, the work of some educators and writers is seen as an effort to restore a Christian sense to certain sectors of Spanish society. And of course, Unamuno's whole action is interpreted as "the resurrection of the other Spanish Christ." (Readers acquainted with Unamuno will recall his defense of traditional Spanish Christology: see his essay "The Spanish Christ" in P12.) Dr. MacKay's final concern is Spanish American religious problems.

P18. Waldo Frank. *Virgin Spain*, 2nd ed. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1942. 323 pp. $3.50.

Intellectual travel book in the grand manner of Count Keyserling, *Virgin Spain* is perhaps the most ambitious interpretation of Spain by an author writing in English. In contrast to Borrow's deliberately "popular" perspective, Waldo Frank became closely attached to the Spanish élite of the Twenties: Ortega's group and the 1898 generation (his title comes straight from Ganivet's *Idearium*). Most of those Spanish intellectuals were constantly meditating about the "Spanishness" of Spain: and that is why this is an almost Spanish book. Like Havelock Ellis, Frank was looking in Spain for fundamentals that had escaped modernity but (as MacKay later) he was above all interested in what he calls "the spiritual drama of a great people." All Hispanists should also read Frank's books on Latin America: in particular, *America Hispana*.

P19. Enrique Lafuente Ferrari. *Breve historia de la pintura española*. 4th ed. Madrid. Editorial Tecnos, 1953. 657 pp. 300 ptas.

The number of pages of the last edition shows that Lafuente Ferrari's book has nothing of "breve," but it is indeed a masterpiece and nobody should miss reading it. An admirer, and to a certain extent a follower, of Ortega y Gasset, Lafuente Ferrari is always faithful to the great essayist's principle: "clarity is the politeness of the writer." But the director of the Madrid Museum of Modern Art is also a serious scholar and an extremely conscientious historian; he does not suffer from the capricious habits so often found in his field. The little Skira volume on Velázquez, also by Lafuente Ferrari, is probably the best book to come out of the tercentenary celebrations (Velázquez died in 1660).

P20. Adolfo Salazar. *La música en España.* Buenos Aires: Espasa-Calpe, 1953. 310 pp. $3.00.

Adolfo Salazar was the musicologist in a great artistic group, the so-called generation of 1927 (García Lorca being its most famous name). These Spaniards never had any doubts—in contrast to the 1898 group—about their European character, and they were not obsessed with being fundamentally Spanish in their expression. Salazar has written this magnificent, almost insuperable history of Spanish music guided by the following principle, very much his own generation's: "el lenguaje musical de España se ha distinguido por un acento peculiar siempre que se expresase en un idioma de alcance universal." This book, together with Lafuente Ferrari's "brief" history of Spanish painting, should be on all Hispanists' reference shelves. The only work on Spanish music in English, *The Music of Spain* by G. Chase (2nd. rev. ed. Dover paperback T 549. $1.85) is a concise and readable book.

P21. *Periodicals and Reference Works*

To all readers who know Spanish, we strongly recommend, for quick and accurate information on Spanish history, the *Diccionario de historia de España,* 2 V. Madrid: Revista de Occidente.

Destino (Barcelona: Tallers 62-64, 3°. 433 ptas. annual subscription) is by far the best weekly illustrated magazine.

Papeles de Son Armadans (Palma de Mallorca: José Villalonga 87. 250 ptas. annual subscription), the best monthly "little magazine," has had special issues on the painters Picasso and Miró, on the sculptor Ferrant, and on the historian Menéndez Pidal.

Cuadernos (Paris: Congress for Cultural Freedom, 18 Ave. de l'Opéra. $5.00 annual subscription) is without any doubt the best monthly journal in Spanish: many Spaniards publish there articles that could not come out in Spain. Politically it is in a fierce anti-communist position. *Ibérica,* published in New York by a group of anti-dictatorial Spaniards and Americans (112 East 19th Street. $3.00 annual subscription) is a good source of current news (mostly of political significance) from Spain.

Insula (Madrid: Carmen 9. $4.00 annual subscription) is an excellent monthly "bibliographical" (in a large sense) review, particularly useful for teachers of Spanish.

A1. J. Fred Rippy. *Latin America: A Modern History.* Ann Arbor: Univ. of Michigan Press, 1958. 579 pp. $10.00. Classroom ed., $5.75.

Probably the best introduction in English to Latin American history for the general public and also for the professional apprentice. It is quite superior to many of the numerous histories of Latin America by U.S. scholars in its readability and in the space allotted to intellectual developments and to international relations. Most U.S. Latin Americanists tend to emphasize institutional history, not realizing perhaps that "history" in Latin America is very often almost the equivalent of "history of ideas." Professor Rippy has written, in short, an original but reliable introduction to the history of Latin America. *The Growth and Culture of Latin America* (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1956. 963 pp. $8.50. Text ed. $6.50) by Donald E. Worcester and Wendell G. Schaeffer is one of the less conventional textbooks.

A2. William Lytle Schurz. *This New World: The Civilization of Latin America.* New York: Dutton, 1960. 429 pp. $6.00.

This is a collection (limited, chronologically, mostly to Colonial life) of quite interesting essays on topics such as "The Spanish," "The Conqueror," "The Negro," "The Church," "The Woman." Each of them has an appendage of sometimes extensive footnotes. There is no clear organizing viewpoint and therefore some of the essays are perhaps a little too much "additions" of facts and opinions. But this book opens constantly many possibilities of further exploration: it is a good text to give to students in need of course paper themes. On the other hand, it is an excellent introduction for the general reader. Professor Schurz's famous *The Manila Galleon* (now available as Dutton's Everyman No. 35. $1.75) belongs, of course, in all Hispanists' libraries.

A3. Salvador de Madariaga. *The Rise of the Spanish American Empire* (408 pp.) and *The Fall of the Spanish American Empire* (443 pp.), New York: Macmillan, 1947-48. Out of print.

There is no doubt about this world-famous Liberal Spaniard's intention in this two-volume study of Colonial Spanish America: to defend his own nation from the centuries-long "Black Legend" ("Leyenda Negra") about Spanish actions in the Americas. As Professor Humphreys has said in his *Guide* (see below A20), Madariaga's *Rise and Fall* is a sustained *apologia:* but it can't be denied that this work is based on solid investigation and that its author has a brilliant mind. On the other hand, to read Madariaga means much more than simply to learn the Spanish side in this historical controversy. For readers knowing Spanish we strongly recommend his one-volume anthology *De Colón a Bolívar* (Editora Hispano Americana, Barcelona, 1955, 487 pp., $5.00): as the title implies, it is a kind of short history of Colonial Spanish America. His very controversial *Bolívar* (where for the first time in historical literature in Spanish a great hero is considered with a Freudian approach), his more "popular" *Cristóbal Colón* and *Hernán Cortés* (English editions available for all) should not be forgotten.

A4. Luis Alberto Sánchez. *Historia general de América: con mapas e ilustraciones,* 4th ed. 2 v. Santiago de Chile: Ercilla, 1945. 907 pp. $3.50.

As we pointed out in the introductory observations, the only reliable histories of Latin America in Spanish are voluminous collective works with all their disadvantages, at least for the general reader. Luis Alberto Sánchez, the present Rector of the Peruvian University of San Marcos, is therefore to be praised for having tried here to fill the need for a short general treatment of Latin American history in Spanish. Although there are factual mistakes in his historical writings, his original interpretations and his lively prose should put this work in the Hispanic Americanist's library, more as a long "ensayo" than as a piece of significant scholarship. It is also worth knowing since the author's viewpoint is very specifically Latin American (he has been one of the leaders of the A.P.R.A. organization); Madariaga's defense of Spanish actions in America could also be balanced by the reading of Luis Alberto Sánchez.

A5. Mariano Picón-Salas. *De la conquista a la independencia,* 3rd ed. Mexico: Fondo de cultura económica, Colección Tierra Firme, 1958. 220 pp. $2.00 paper, $3.00 cloth. An English translation will be published by the Univ. of California Press.

This excellent book by a distinguished Venezuelan writer and diplomat is recommended only for readers well acquainted with Colonial Latin American history. It is neither a catalogue of names and facts nor a general survey: it is "cultural history" in the highest sense of the term. One of its great merits is to have avoided the excessive localism of so many Latin American historians: Picón-Salas has selected the topics and geographical zones of greater significance within his general perspective. His chapters on the con-

guest and on the 18th century Jesuit humanists show the fusion of Picón-Salas' most admirable qualities: his sense of historical balance and his elegant prose. It could be said that Picón-Salas is the Latin American intellectual who is somehow equidistant from Madariaga and Luis Alberto Sánchez; in a word, he is the Latin American who conceives history as double dramatic heritage and who does not want to reject any of his conflicting lineages. Ortega y Gasset said once that there was a great need in Spanish-speaking countries for men who did not approach life and history with the traditional dogmatic Hispanic attitude of either/or: Picón-Salas' intellectual personality is an example of Ortega's new Hispanic man, "who does not want to renounce any of his legacies."

A6. Gilberto Freyre. *New World in the Tropics: the Culture of Modern Brazil.* New York: Knopf, 1959. 285 pp. $5.00.

The great Brazilian sociologist (in the best literary tradition of French sociological authors) has given here a kind of résumé of his main historical thesis: that ethnic and social "fusionism" has made of his own nation a very original and exciting human society. Some readers, like some critics, will probably find Freyre too much of a traditionalist: but his belief in the "possibilities of combining unity with diversity" is not an abstract sociological attitude. Freyre has extraordinary sensitivity for regional nuances and that is why he is a great historian. His study of the agrarian patriarchal old society of Brazil, *The Masters and The Slaves* (New York: Knopf, 1956. 537 pp. $8.50) is a work of genius, probably unsurpassed in the Hispanic countries. It is in itself an example of the advantages of intellectual "fusionism." Freyre has applied to his country's past contemporary U.S. sociological methods, but he has not imitated the North American social scientists' abstruse language.

A7. Irving A. Leonard. *Books of the Brave.* Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1949. 381 pp. $5.00.

This is much more than "dry" bibliographical history; it is, essentially, a study of how books were at times decisive human factors in the Spanish expansion in the Americas. The discussion on the conquistador and the "lying histories," the novels of chivalry that were later Don Quixote's consuming passion—Professor Leonard claims that the Spaniards were "incited to accomplish superhuman feats of endurance" by the influence of the fiction heroes—the chapters on boats and books, on one man's library in Manila, on Don Quixote in Peru, are almost perfect examples of conscientious but extremely alive cultural history. *Books of the Brave* should help dispel the image of Colonial Latin America as living in the "dark ages"; it is obvious from Professor Leonard's accounts that important books traveled to scattered places in spite of prohibitions or geographical obstacles.

A8. Germán Arciniegas. *Caribbean: Sea of the New World,* tr. by Harriet de Onís. New York: Knopf, 1946. 464 pp. $6.75.

By the Colombian liberal leader and one of Latin America's most prolific and most brilliant essayists, this book traces the history of the Caribbean from the discovery of America to the early 1900's and the Panama question. Arciniegas' approach (except in his great scholarly study on Vespucci) is very much a kind of extension to general history of the 20th century Continental type of "biographie romancée," and he is at his best when describing political and international developments in terms of persons and places. However, a word of caution is needed: Arciniegas does not pretend to be objective and sometimes he is plainly unreliable. But, as in the case of Luis Alberto Sánchez, his position and ideas on American history are in themselves an important fact of contemporary Latin American history. His anthology *The Green Continent* (also published by Knopf and translated by H. de Onís, 1944, 533 pp.) is a very well chosen volume of important Latin American literary texts of historical significance.

A9. William Rex Crawford. *A Century of Latin-American Thought,* 2nd rev. ed. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1961. 320 pp. $6.00.

First published in 1945, this unique history of ideas in modern Latin America was too long out of print. It is aimed as much at the specialized audience of the Latin Americanists as at the general public. For the professional Latin Americanists it offers a systematic discussion of "pensadores" from independence to our own times, and it counterbalances somehow the excessive U.S. emphasis on Latin American institutional history already mentioned. Its general usefulness and present relevance come mostly from Professor Crawford's self-assigned rôle of being extremely faithful to the Latin American essayists and philosophers he studies: he wants his fellow North Americans to listen to the Latin American's voices, without any kind of interpretative interference. This is required reading for an understanding of today's inter-American problems.

A10. Lewis Hanke. *Mexico and the Caribbean* (191 pp.) and *South America* (191 pp.). Anvil Books 45 and 46. Princeton: Van Nostrand, 1959. $1.25 each.

One of the most distinguished Latin Americanists of this half-century, Professor Hanke manages to cover in two hundred pages of his own text today's problems and conditions in "a continent in ferment"; for the student as well as for the general public these two little volumes are indispensable background for current news. Half of each volume consists of selected, very diversified, fragments of Latin American texts (political speches, essays, etc.) and of passages from the best known U.S. scholars' writings on Hispanic America. Professor Hanke's book, *The Spanish Struggle for Justice in the Conquest of America* (Univ. of Pennsylvania Press, 1949. 217 pp. $5.00) is probably one of the most widely admired studies by a U.S. Hispanic Americanist.

A11. José Luis Romero. *Las ideas políticas en Argentina,* 2nd ed., rev. and enlarged. Mexico: Fondo de cultura económica, 1956. 268 pp. $1.50.

Probably Latin America's most distinguished medievalist, Professor Romero (the first Rector of Buenos Aires University after Perón's overthrow) wrote this masterly study in the history of ideas after his dismissal by the Peronista dictatorial régime from his professorship at La Plata: he applied to the study of his own country's political drama the rigorous methods of a medieval scholar. And it is not surprising that passionate concern for the welfare of Argentina and a high idea of the historian's craft have joined to produce one of the best historical works in Spanish in this half-century. *Las ideas políticas en Argentina* is a book to be read not only because of interest in that country's political trajectory: it is an illuminating book for the history of all the Hispanic countries.

A12. Alfonso Reyes. *The Position of America and Other Essays,* selected and tr. by Harriet de Onís, with a foreword by Federico de Onís. New York: Knopf, 1950. 172 pp. $5.00.

A brief anthology (and not quite representative of all of Reyes' intellectual perspectives) of pieces by the last of the great Latin American humanists. It was Reyes' belief that "the destiny of America has ordered it so that the specialist is not to forsake his general profession of being a man, and to serve as teacher, legislator." The core of these

essays is actually a kind of "Americanist philosophy," and though there are at times outdated passages (Reyes wrote some of these essays when Europe was in the 1940 abyss of darkness), Reyes' sketch of the "position of America" has not lost its main significance. Don Alfonso was an exemplary citizen of the Hispanic Republic of Letters, and North American readers have in him the best symbol of his own idea of the American. For readers who know Spanish his *Obras completas* are, like Ortega's, an almost indispensable set of "companion" works.

A13. Octavio Paz. *El laberinto de la soledad*, 2nd ed. Mexico: Fondo de cultura económica, Colección Tierra Firme, 1959. 196 pp. $1.25.

Mexicans are inclined, perhaps more than Argentinians and as much as Spaniards, to exercises in national introspection. This book by one of the greatest contemporary poets of the Spanish language attempts to find the main traits of the "Mexicanishness" ("Mexicanidad"). Paz discusses brilliantly, in one of today's best Spanish prose styles, "machismo" ("maleness"), the Mexican concept of woman, the so-called "pachuco," and some aspects of Mexican holiday celebrations. He is particularly illuminating when discussing the Mexican Revolution of 1910 as the total expression of the "Mexican being." For readers who know Spanish and who want to know other young Mexican authors, we suggest the important book by the philosopher Leopoldo Zea, *América en la historia* (Mexico: Fondo de cultura económica, 1957. 278 pp. $2.00). It is in a sense the continuation of Reyes' meditation on "the position of America," but of a more ambitious nature.

A14. Eric R. Wolf. *Sons of the Shaking Earth*. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1959. 303 pp. $5.00.

Here we enter again an almost exclusively English-speaking domain: the sociological and anthropological studies of Hispanic peoples. In this domain *Sons of the Shaking Earth* is one of the most ambitious: it does not limit itself to a community or a group of families (such as Oscar Lewis' studies mentioned below) but aims at tracing "the lifeline of a culture" (Middle America, in its ethnological meaning). To a great extent its aims are achieved, although there are obviously many somewhat shaky generalizations (mostly in historical statements). But it is an original, even a "brave" book. Its technical appearance should not discourage non-professional readers: it scarcely uses the specialists' vocabulary. It might be recommended as a first general introduction to the study of Latin American societies.

A15. Oscar Lewis. *Five Families*. New York: Basic Books, 1959. 351 pp. $5.50.

A very original study (in contents and in its novel-like form) of five Mexican families or (as the author puts it in the subtitle) "Mexican case studies in the culture of poverty." Professor Lewis strongly believes "that anthropologists have a new function in the modern world: to serve as students of the great mass of peasants and urban dwellers of the underdeveloped countries." He considers his method in this book a "frank experiment in anthropological research": he has centered his attention on each of the five families instead of describing a village community. It is written for the general public as well as for the specialist: the "characters" speak by themselves and the author, as in good fiction, is invisible. A more "conventional" book is Professor Lewis' *Tepoztlán: Village in Mexico* (New York: Holt, 1960. 104 pp. $1.75), an abridged version of his earlier work on that Mexican peasant community with the additional results of later field investigation.*

A16. Orlando Fals-Borda. *Peasant Society in the Colombian Andes*. Gainesville: Univ. of Florida Press, 1955. 277 pp. $5.00.

An exceptional Latin American sociological study in the sense that its author is a national of the country he studies, and as such he is able to make use of Colombian peasant linguistic nuances. It is not, however, a work so distinct in its general intent as Wolf's or so new in its content and form as Oscar Lewis' *Five Families*, but it is an almost exhaustive type of investigation. Sometimes it appears not to offer much new to the professional Hispanist, but this fact in itself is significant since it emphasizes the basic similarities of Latin American rural societies. There is a Spanish translation by the author himself with a new title, *El hombre y la tierra en Boyacá* (Bogotá: Ediciones Documentos Colombianos, 1957. 259 pp.) with the following subtitle: "Bases socio-históricas para una reforma agraria."

A17. Elman R. and Helen S. Service. *Tobati: Paraguayan Town*. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1954. 337 pp. $7.00.

A study of general Latin American significance since it shows, as Professor Julian H. Steward indicates in his foreword, that the culture (in its broad sense) of the Guaraní Indians is often "what may be considered a lower-class Iberian sub-culture." The authors seek to emphasize, following Professor Steward's criticism of the conventional community studies, many aspects of the dependency of a town such as Tobatí to a "larger cultural entity" (economic region, nation). Like Fals-Borda, in the work just listed, the Services have given an almost total picture of Tobatí's life.

A18. Philip E. Mosely, ed. *Social Changes in Latin America Today*. Council on Foreign Relation Series. New York: Harper, 1960. 353 pp. $5.00.

This is a U.S. foreign policy oriented study: the contributors met in discussions organized by the Council on Foreign Relations with a clearly practical purpose. The countries discussed by well-known Latin Americanists are Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Peru, and Mexico. The first chapter, "Some Signposts for Policy," by John P. Gillin, should be required reading for all Hispanists and, it might be added, for all U.S. citizens actively concerned with the future of this country and of this continent. A somewhat similar and equally important recent book is John J. Johnson's *Political Change in Latin America: The Emergence of the Middle Sectors* (Stanford Univ. Press, 1958. 272 pp. $5.00).

A19. Angel del Río. *El mundo hispánico y el mundo anglo-sajón en América*, with a preface by Germán Arciniegas. Buenos Aires: Asociación Argentina por la Libertad de la Cultura, 1960. 163 pp., $1.25. Distributed by Editorial Bell, Campichuelo 553, Buenos Aires.

The text of two lectures given in several Latin American countries by the director of the Hispanic Institute of Columbia University: "España y los Estados Unidos: ojeada histórico-cultural" and "Hispanoamérica y los Estados Unidos: pasado, presente, futuro." Professor del Río, a Spaniard who has taught for more than thirty years in the U.S., has the same intellectual qualities of some of the 18th-century authors he has studied so well: "mesura" and "equilibrio." And his discussion of the "choque y atracción de dos culturas" is a perfect example of those qualities. This is a little book that should be read by all Hispanists and that should be translated into English for an even wider public.

A20. *Periodicals and Reference Works*

For Latin Americanists the world over there is an indispensable and unique annual bibliographical volume: the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (Harvard Univ. Press, 1936-51; Univ. of Florida Press, 1951—), prepared by the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress.

Latin American History: A Guide to the Literature in English (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1960. 197 pp. $2.50) by Professor R. A. Humphreys is another work important for the professional Hispanic Americanist, and even more so for the general reader in the field.

Hispanic American Report, edited by Ronald Hilton (Bolivar House, Stanford Univ.) is an extremely useful monthly publication covering primarily pol'tical developments in Spanish America and Brazil. Annual subscription, $7.00, includes membership in the Hispanic American Society.

Américas (editions in Spanish, Portuguese, and English), published monthly by the Pan American Union (Washington 6, D.C., annual U.S. subscription $4.00), has non-political contributions from authors of all Latin America. It is particularly useful on national customs and artistic trends.

México en la cultura is the top Latin American Sunday literary supplement to a newspaper (*Novedades*, Bucareli 23, México 1, D.F.). Annual subscription, to the supplement only, is 26 pesos (Mex.).

Sur (San Martín 689, Buenos Aires, annual U.S. subscription $6.00) is the leading Latin American review, though because of its strong interest in contemporary European literature it will not always be useful to the U.S. Latin Americanist interested in native authors.

Política (Apartado postal 9359, Candelaria, Caracas, Venezuela; 3 Blvs. per number), as its title indicates, is an excellent political monthly journal, seeking to define the Venezuelan middle-of-the-left anti-communist social ideology. It is not a local journal: contributors are from all of Latin America's liberal groups.

Hispanic American Historical Review (eds. D. E. Worcester and W. A. Payne. Durham, N.C.: Duke Univ. Press, annual U.S. subscription $6.00, Latin America and Spain, $4.00) has been for the last forty years the main U.S. journal in its field. There are two excellent indexes: the first, edited by Ruth L. Butler, Durham, 1950, covers vols. 1-25 ($6.00); the second, edited by Charles Gibson and E. V. Niemeyer, Durham, 1958, covers vols. 26-35 ($6.00).

* Published in 1961 is Lewis' *The Children of Sánchez: Autobiography of a Mexican Family* (Random House, $7.50). This is one of the *Five Families*.